

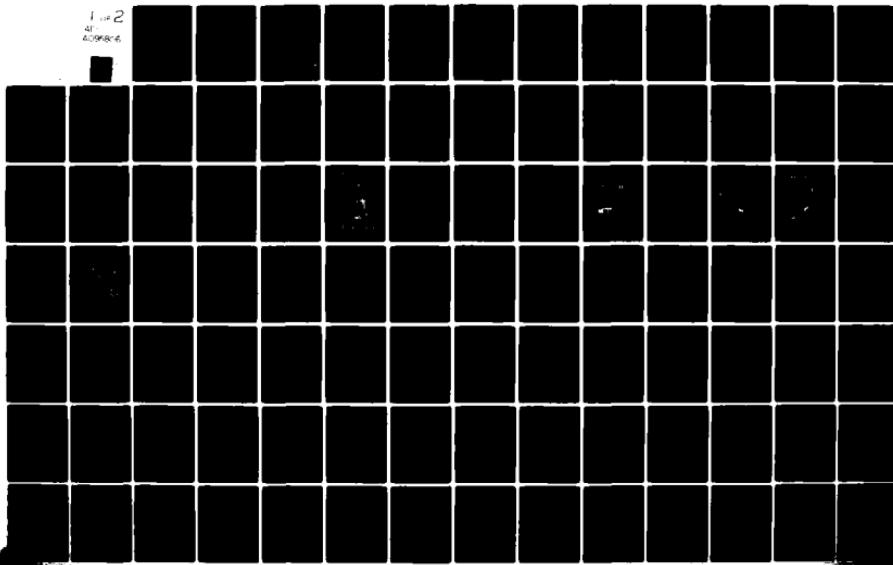
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ALTERNATIVE POTENTIAL
OPERATING BASE LOCATIONS:
MILFORD

Prepared for

United States Air Force
Ballistic Missile Office
Norton Air Force Base
California

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Santa Barbara, California

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1.0 MILFORD AND VICINITY COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT

The area of analysis (AOA) for the Milford operating base location includes Beaver County. The AOA is located in the eastern section of the designated region of influence, as shown in Figure 1.0-1

1.1 HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (1.1.1)

Employment

Tables 1.1.1-1 and 1.1.1-2 highlight detailed employment characteristics of Beaver County. The former table indicates the relative dependence on only two sectors: government, comprising 20 percent of total employment in 1977; and agriculture, the source of 18 percent of 1977 county employment. The mining, construction, and manufacturing employment shares were well below the state and national averages in 1977. The employment share for the services sector was not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential data.

Table 1.1.1-2 presents 10-year employment growth figures and indicates Beaver County has grown very little; employment increased by only 100 jobs between 1967 and 1977. Disclosure rules prevent complete analysis, however available data shows that the government sector kept pace with the average annual growth of both the state and national government sectors. Agriculture in Beaver County posted an average annual decline of almost one percent between 1967 and 1977, similar to the declining agricultural employment trend in Utah and the nation.

Income and Earnings

Consistent with a constant employment level, total earnings exhibited very little growth over the 1967-1977 period. Table 1.1.1-3 highlights Beaver County earnings by industrial sectors relative to other counties in Utah (adjusted for inflation by using 1977 dollars). It indicates that the county's 1977 total earning of \$13.9 million were only one-fifth of one percent of the state's total. Further, the county growth rate was less than one-eighth that of Utah and one-fifth that of the U.S. over the 1967-1977 period. Disaggregating earnings by industry, the same pattern of negligible growth is observed (where data are available) except in the government sector, where earnings growth exceeded the state annual average and kept pace with the national rate.

Table 1.1.1-4 highlights per capita income and earnings shares by major industry in Beaver County. The county's 1977 per capita income of \$5,114 was roughly 86 percent that of Utah's, and 73 percent of U.S. per capita income. By industrial source, government had one-fifth of Beaver County's total 1977 earnings, corresponding to what employment in this industry would have indicated. Construction and mining earnings shares in 1977 were well above, and agriculture's share well below, what employment in those industries would have suggested, respectively, however it is characteristic for construction workers and miners to earn relatively higher wages than agricultural workers. Beaver County earnings shares in the manufacturing and services sectors were well below half both the state and national shares for those industries in 1977, reflecting the unimportance of these sectors with respect to the county's economy.

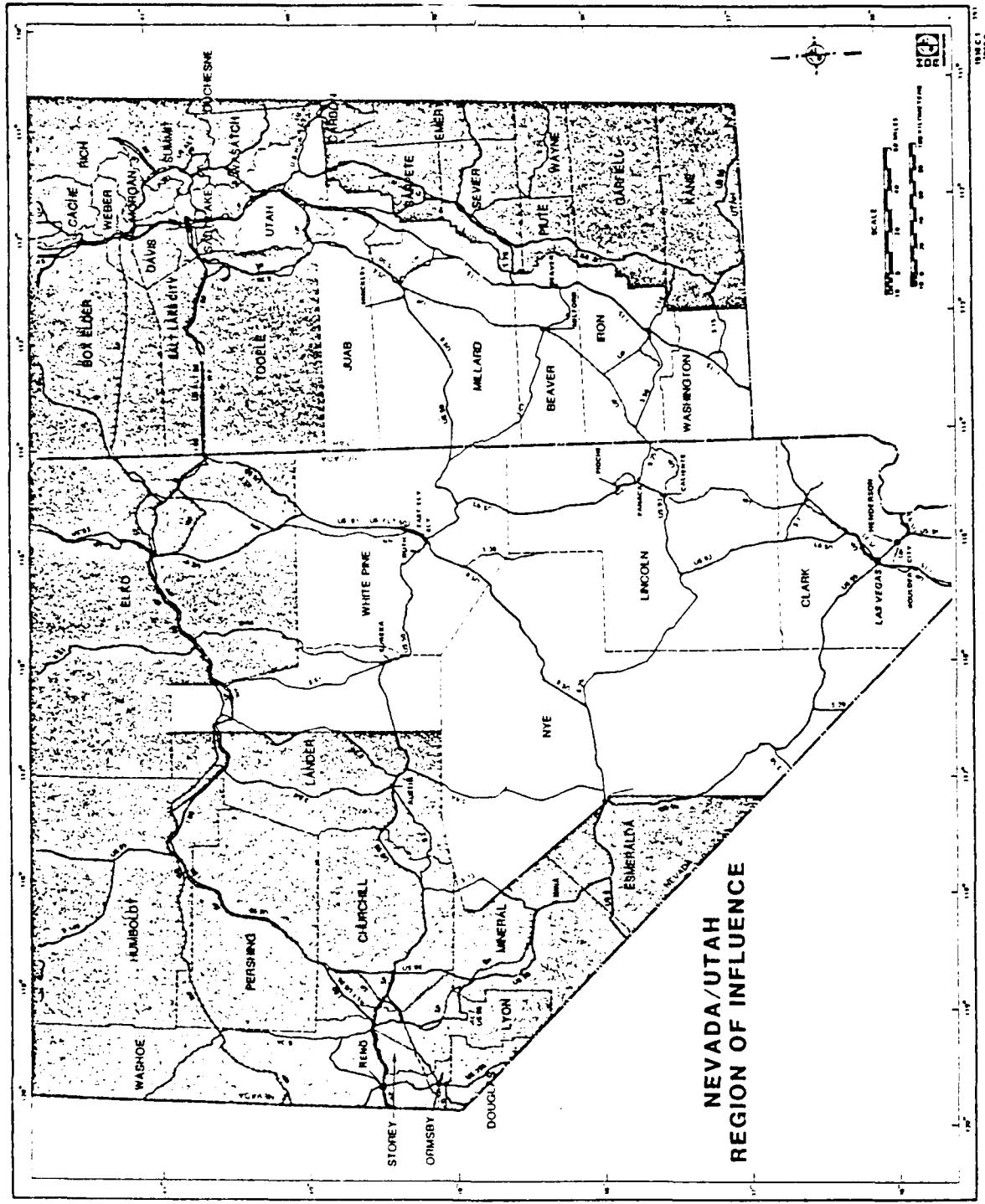


Figure 1.0-1. Location of the Milford OB in the Nevada/Utah region of influence (ROI).

Table 1.1.1-1. Total employment and percent share by major economic sectors for selected counties in Utah, 1977.

COUNTY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1977	PERCENT OF TOTAL STATE EMPLOYMENT (%)	AGRICULTURE SHARE (%)	MINING SHARE (%)	CONSTRUCTION SHARE (%)	MANUFACTURE SHARE (%)	SERVICES SHARE (%)	GOVERNMENT SHARE (%)
Beaver	1,726	0.3	18.2	1.3	2.6	8.6	(D)	20.4
Davis	50,061	9.1	2.2	0.1	4.6	9.3	9.2	51.1
Iron	6,517	1.2	0.4	3.9	5.0	6.2	9.8	26.7
Juab	2,150	0.4	13.2	(D)	(D)	25.8	7.3	20.7
Millard	3,416	0.6	30.9	1.8	1.2	6.8	6.4	21.4
Salt Lake	272,043	49.4	0.5	2.3	5.9	13.9	16.8	17.3
Tooele	10,959	2.0	3.1	0.6	10.0	9.7	4.5	57.1
Utah	59,393	10.8	4.6	7.0	6.1	20.0	20.6	16.6
Washington	6,365	1.2	6.9	0.4	7.0	7.9	11.9	21.4
Weber	49,011	8.9	2.3	0.1	4.8	11.4	14.5	30.2
Utah State Total	550,214	9.7	2.7	5.8	13.5	14.7	23.2	060
U.S.	97,898,874	4.2	4.2	4.0	20.1	17.4	18.2	

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential data.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, April 1979.

Table 1.1.1-2. Employment growth by sector, selected counties in Utah, 1967-1977.

COUNTY	TOTAL		AGRICULTURE		MINING		CONSTRUCTION		MANUFACTURING		SERVICES		GOVERNMENT		
	1967	1977	Δ ¹	1967	1977	Δ	1967	1977	Δ	1967	1977	Δ	1967	1977	Δ
Beaver	1,525	1,726	0.6	340	312	-0.9	(D) ²	23	(D)	45	(D)	149	(D)	129	(D)
Davis	40,034	50,061	2.3	1,231	1,084	-1.3	49	14	-11.8	710	2,323	12.6	3,122	4,662	4.1
Iron	4,499	6,517	3.8	671	610	-0.9	244	255	0.4	176	327	6.4	270	405	4.1
Juab	2,116	2,150	0.2	343	284	-1.9	198	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	436	554	2.4	97
Millard	2,944	3,416	1.5	1,073	1,055	-0.2	(D)	62	(D)	52	42	-2.1	61	232	14.3
Salt Lake	180,651	772,043	4.2	1,604	1,443	-1.1	5,418	6,263	1.5	7,148	16,143	8.5	25,832	37,812	3.9
Tooele	11,514	10,959	-0.5	347	341	-0.2	136	70	-6.4	195	1,094	18.8	554	1,066	6.8
Utah	37,804	59,393	4.6	3,192	2,708	-1.6	225	417	6.4	1,543	3,620	8.9	8,317	11,899	3.6
Washington	3,950	6,365	4.9	579	442	-2.7	(D)	28	(D)	195	444	8.6	187	503	10.4
Weber	44,667	49,011	0.9	1,335	1,147	-1.5	17	49	11.2	1,523	2,344	4.4	4,855	5,590	1.4
State Total	391,289	550,214	3.5	23,091	20,244	-1.3	10,330	14,825	3.7	13,676	31,814	8.8	50,216	73,997	4.0
U.S. Total (in millions)	82.5	97.8	1.7	4.6	4.2	-1.2	.6	.8	3.0	3.3	3.9	1.6	19.5	19.7	0.1

¹Δ = average annual growth rate.

²(D) = not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information.

³ Rate in doubt because of large number of data points withheld by disclosure rules.

Source: BEA, April, 1979.

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Table 1.1.1-3. Earnings by economic sector, selected Utah counties, 1967-1977
(in millions of 1977 dollars).

COUNTY	TOTAL EARNINGS		AGRICULTURE			MINING			CONSTRUCTION			
	1967	1977	GROWTH RATE	1967	1977	GROWTH RATE	1967	1977	GROWTH RATE	1967	1977	GROWTH RATE
Beaver	13,26	13,9	0.5	2.4	.95	-9.7	(D)	.48	(D)	(D)	1.13	(D)
Davis	466.5	602.5	2.6	3.85	3.63	-0.6	.72	.38	-6.2	11.42	39.6	13.2
Iron	39.94	54.18	3.1	5.8	.96	-16.5	3.6	4.03	1.1	2.8	4.52	4.9
Juab	15.96	14.33	-1.1	1.68	.83	-6.8	2.96	.2	-23.6	.36	.5	3.3
Millard	18.43	22.3	1.9	5.8	4.65	-2.2	(D)	.97	(D)	.67	.81	1.9
Salt Lake	1957.3	3108.3	4.7	9.29	7.31	-2.4	83.84	141.69	5.4	120.2	271.3	8.5
Tooele	129.2	142.6	1.0	.65	1.78	10.6	1.95	.43	-14.0	3.12	21.12	21.0
Utah	370.3	640.3	5.6	14.49	9.52	-4.1	3.2	6.6	7.5	24.39	53.2	9.3
Washington	28.36	49.96	5.8	3.25	2.35	-3.2	(D)	.39	(D)	2.55	5.51	8.0
Weber	432.1	492.9	1.3	6.74	2.37	-9.9	.1	1.27	28.9	26.39	36.8	3.4
State	6010.5	4.2	119.2	82.4	-3.6	155.4	310.15	7.2	226.3	542.65	9.1	
U.S.	921,344	1,164,755	2.4	31,950.7	26,163	-2.0	9,715.6	10,115	6.4	54,730.6	69,617	2.4
MANUFACTURING												
COUNTY	1967	1977	GROWTH RATE	1967	1977	GROWTH RATE	1967	1977	GROWTH RATE	1967	1977	GROWTH RATE
Beaver	(D)	.96	(D)	.94	.9	0.0	2.29	3.03	2.8			
Davis	43.68	69.88	4.8	20.04	48.38	9.2	343.5	349.67	0.2			
Iron	2.19	3.71	5.4	4.48	6.14	3.2	9.9	15.95	4.9			
Juab	4.53	5.16	1.3	.64	1.13	5.8	2.66	3.08	1.5			
Millard	.52	1.45	10.8	1.44	1.57	0.9	4.67	5.57	1.8			
Salt Lake	343.1	495.5	3.7	297.8	492.3	5.2	301.6	458.4	4.3			
Tooele	7.22	17.93	9.5	3.03	4.06	3.0	104.3	86.14	-1.9			
Utah	118.2	202.0	5.5	75.85	145.3	6.7	58.81	87.6	4.1			
Washington	1.44	5.19	14.1	3.83	7.23	6.6	7.47	11.42	4.3			
Weber	57.66	69.22	1.8	55.86	72.96	2.7	149.2	154.7	0.4			
State	657.7	1011.7	4.4	510.	836.5	5.3	1102.8	1339.8	2.0			
U.S.	269,026	315,747	1.4	135,753	191,246	3.6	151,707	193,470	2.8			

Table 1.1.1-4. Per capita income and earnings shares by economic sectors, selected Utah counties, 1977.

COUNTY	1977 PER CAPITA INCOME	TOTAL 1977 EARNINGS (OOOS of \$)	COUNTY PERCENT OF TOTAL	AGRICULTURE SHARE (PERCENT)	MINING SHARE (PERCENT)	CONSTRUCTION SHARE (PERCENT)	MANUFACTURING SHARE (PERCENT)	SERVICES SHARE (PERCENT)	GOVERNMENT SHARE (PERCENT)
Beaver	5,114	13,900	0.2	6.9	3.4	8.2	6.9	5.8	21.8
Davis	5,860	602,505	10.0	0.6	0.1	6.6	11.6	8.0	58.0
Iron	4,693	54,175	0.9	1.8	7.4	8.4	6.8	11.3	29.4
Juab	3,797	14,328	0.2	5.8	4.9	2.8	36.0	7.9	21.5
Millard	3,978	22,296	0.4	20.8	4.3	3.6	6.5	7.0	25.0
Salt Lake	6,712	3,108,320	51.7	0.2	4.6	8.7	15.9	15.8	14.7
Tooele	5,684	142,636	2.4	1.2	0.3	14.8	12.6	2.8	60.4
Utah	4,854	640,317	10.7	1.5	1.0	9.2	31.5	22.7	13.7
Washington	4,381	49,961	0.8	4.7	0.8	11.0	10.8	14.5	22.9
Weber	6,158	492,894	8.2	0.5	0.3	7.5	14.0	14.8	31.4
State	5,943	6,010,516	100.0	1.4	5.2	9.0	16.8	14.2	22.3
U.S.	7,026	1,164,755,000		2.2	1.6	6.0	26.2	16.6	17.1

Source: BEA, 1979.

575-1

PUBLIC FINANCE (1.1.2)

Principal governmental units in the Milford area include the City of Milford, the County of Beaver, and the Beaver County School District. For both the City of Milford and the County of Beaver, revenue sources are heavily weighted towards intergovernmental transfers and less so on locally raised revenues. Intergovernmental transfers account for over 60.0 percent of total general fund revenues for Beaver County while the corresponding figure for Milford is 55.9 percent (Tables 1.1.2-1 and 1.1.2-2). Expenditure patterns are somewhat similar between the two governments with the principal difference being the amount spent on public works. Beaver County's public work expenditures account for almost one-half of the county's total general fund expenditures. Milford's public works expenditures account for only 28.0 percent of its total general fund expenditures, slightly more than the 27.7 percent spent on public safety functions.

Assessed valuations are relatively low within the county. The City of Milford's assessed valuation is approximately \$2.1 million and the county as a whole has an assessed value of approximately \$15.2 million (Table 1.1.2-3). Each jurisdiction, as well as the school district, has outstanding debt that significantly reduces the reserve bonding capacities of each government. This indicates limited capability to absorb large-scale population in-migration and to provide for the associated capital infrastructure demands of these people.

School district revenues and expenditures are presented in Tables 1.1.2-4 and 1.1.2-5. As is the case with most school districts, state sources of revenue account for the majority of revenues available for maintenance and operation expenditures (65.9 percent in the case of Beaver County School District). This aid is over double that which is locally raised (30.8 percent). On the expenditure side, total maintenance and operation outlays account for approximately 80.0 percent of all expenditures including capital outlay and debt servicing. Instructional expenses (salaries and supplies) are the principal outlays in the maintenance and operation fund (59.8 percent) with fixed charges and maintenance and operation of the physical plant accounting for most of the remainder of the maintenance and operation fund (32.3 percent).

In summary, with the relatively low reserve bonding capacities in each jurisdiction, local governments will find it difficult to raise the capital necessary to provide the infrastructure associated with large-scale rapid growth.

POPULATION AND COMMUNITIES (1.1.3)

Beaver County, Utah, is the primary area of analysis for the proposed operating base near Milford, with adjacent Iron and Millard counties also included due to the probability of spillover of effects into those areas. Beaver County's population, estimated as 4,079 in 1977, is 4,377 according to preliminary 1980 census data, an increase of 15.2 percent since 1970. The population of the sparsely settled county, which has a density of less than two persons per sq mi, is concentrated in the communities of Milford, Beaver, and Minersville, which together constituted 83 percent of the county's population in 1980. The population of Milford, 1,292 persons in 1980, remained virtually stationary since 1970. Iron and Millard counties, whose populations were 17,304 and 8,736, respectively, in 1980, grew more rapidly during the past decade than Beaver, increasing by 42.1 percent and 25.0 percent, respectively, according to preliminary 1980 census information.

Table 1.1.2-1. General fund revenue and expenditures Beaver County, Utah, for selected years.

SOURCE	1977	1978
<u>Revenues</u>		
Property Tax	92,876	141,723
License and Permits	2,657	3,610
Total Revenues	498,699	547,072
Fines and Fees	128,635	163,182
Other	14,784	31,873
Total Revenues	737,651	887,460
<u>Expenditures</u>		
Administrative	166,933	197,329
Public Safety	103,670	125,256
Health and Welfare	21,773	23,755
Public Work	216,816	370,628
arks and Equipment	16,351	18,428
Other	24,099	18,428
Total Expenditure	549,648	766,074

3402

Source: Beaver County General Fund, Statement of Revenues and Expenditures, 1977-1978.

Table 1.1.2-2. General fund revenues and expenditures. City of Milford, 1978-1979.

SOURCE	FIGURE
<u>Revenues</u>	
Property Taxes	\$ 38,857
Licenses and Permits	5,525
Fines, fees, and charges	8,206
Inter-government transfers	70,442
Other	2,937
Total Revenues	125,963
<u>Expenditures</u>	
Administration	\$ 31,956
Public Safety	38,505
Public Health	84
Public works and highways	39,016
Parks, Recreation and Public Buildings	13,924
Other	15,623
Total Expenditure	139,108

3403

Source: City of Milford, General Fund, Statement of Revenue and Expenditure, 1978-1979.

Table 1.1.2-3. Assessed values, indebtedness limitation and reserve bonding capacities, 1979.

JURISDICTION	ASSESSED VALUE	INDEBTEDNESS LIMITATION	OUTSTANDING G. O. BONDS	RESERVE BONDING CAPACITY
Beaver County	\$ 15,236,878	\$ 1,218,878	\$ 300,000	\$ 918,950
School District ¹	\$ 14,499,249	\$ 2,319,880	\$ 510,000	\$ 1,809,880
City of Milford	\$ 2,059,764	\$ 329,562	\$ 216,000	\$ 113,562

3404

¹School year 1978-1979.

Source: Utah Foundation, *Statistical Review of Government in Utah, 1980 edition*.
Utah: Economic Facts, Utah Industrial Development Informational System,
1979.

Table 1.1.2-4. Summary of revenues, by funds, Beaver School District, FY 1977-1978.

REVENUES	AMOUNT
Maintenance and Operating Fund	
Local Revenue	453,234
Property Taxes	453,077
Other	157
State Revenues	968,748
Basic School Program	726,686
Other	242,062
Federal Revenues	48,347
Transfer Payments-In State	—
Total Maintenance and Operating Fund	1,470,329
Capital Outlay and Debt Service Fund	
Local Revenue	259,082
Property Taxes	223,735
Other	35,347
State Revenues	—
Federal Revenues	17,031
Non-Revenue	—
Sale of Bonds	—
Other	—
Total Capital Outlay and Debt Service Fund	276,113
School Food Services Fund	69,800
Other Funds	6,930
Total All Funds	1,823,172

3413

Source: Utah Office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1978. 1977-78 Annual Report of the State Superintendent.

Table 1.1.2-5. Summary of expenditures,
by funds, Beaver County
School District,
FY 1977-78.

FUNDS	EXPENDITURE
Maintenance and Operating Fund	
Administration	66,619
Instruction	857,159
Health Services	5,020
Transportation	30,966
Operation of Plant	143,151
Maintenance of Plant	37,217
Fixed Charges	282,739
Other	10,239
Total Maintenance and Operating Fund	1,433,110
Capital Outlay and Debt Service Funds	
Capital Outlay	153,484
Sites	23,807
New Buildings	—
Remodeling	95,684
Other	33,993
Debt Service	136,956
Total Capital Outlay and Debt Service Fund	290,440
Food Service Fund	64,843
Other Funds	6,930
Total - All Funds	1,795,323

3414

Source: Utah Office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1978. 1977-78 Annual Report of the State Superintendent.

Data for 1970 on the spatial distribution and age composition of the populations of Beaver, Iron, and Millard counties, shown in Table 1.1.3-1, indicate that all of Beaver County's population was classified as rural, although only 8.4 percent resided on farms. All three counties had populations whose age structure was slightly older than that in the state of Utah as a whole. Persons of school age constituted 28.7 percent, 25.9 percent, and 31.4 percent of the total population in Beaver, Iron, and Millard counties, respectively.

Components of population change including net migration and natural increase, or excess of births over deaths, are presented in Table 1.1.3-2 for the periods 1960 to 1970 and 1970 to 1976. Beaver County, in contrast to Iron and Millard, continued to experience a modest level of out-migration during the 1970s, although population increased due to natural increase exceeding the amount of out-migration. The Bureau of the Census estimated that Beaver experienced out-migration since 1970 equal to 1.2 percent of its population in that year. The state of Utah, in comparison, had net in-migration equal to 3.3 percent of its 1970 population during the same time period.

Projections of future population presented in Table 1.1.3-3 and Figure 1.1.3-1 indicate a continued pattern of moderate population growth in Beaver County through 1994 when the population is projected to reach about 5,500. Population expansion associated with several proposed large-scale projects including geothermal energy development, molybdenum mining and processing, and alunite mining would substantially increase the county's population over the trend-growth projection. With those projects, the county population is projected to grow at a rate of more than 18 percent annually during the five years from 1980 through 1985, although population would decline during the next five year period and grow more slowly from 1990 to 1994 (Table 1.1.3-4). The population growth due to those projects would increase the Beaver County population to almost 11,000 by 1985, although projected populations in 1994, about 10,600 persons, would be lower.

LAND USE (1.1.4)

Community Land Use

Milford is located within Beaver County, Utah. The Five County Association of Governments is the A-95 clearinghouse agency in the southwestern (planning) district and together with the Beaver County Planning and Development Council provides the overall guidance for planning activities in the region. Planning for Growth In Beaver County (August 1976) and the Five County Development Plan (September 1978) provide planning information for the area.

Land Use Plans

Beaver County adopted a long range master plan of development in 1972. The plan includes all of the unincorporated portions of the county along with the three incorporated communities of Beaver, Milford and Minersville. The plan was adopted in all communities except the city of Beaver. In the areas where the plan is in effect, implementing ordinances have been developed to assist in realizing the policies of the master plan. Figure 1.1.4-1 displays the land use and circulation elements of the Beaver County Master Plan.

Table 1.1.3-1. Selected population characteristics in the Nevada/Utah impact regions. (page 1 of 2).

STATE/ COUNTY	POPULATION				POPULATION DENSITY (1975) PERSONS/MI ²
	1960	1970	1975	1977	
Nevada					
Clark	127,016	273,288	330,714	361,095	42
Eureka	767	948	1,072	1,119	<1
Lincoln	2,431	2,557	2,647	2,857	<1
Nye	4,374	5,599	5,591	6,113	<1
White Pine	9,808	10,150	10,221	8,776	1
Utah					
Beaver	4,331	3,800	4,086	4,079	2
Iron	10,795	12,177	14,609	15,444	4
Juab	4,597	4,574	4,947	5,156	1
Millard	7,866	6,988	7,878	8,297	1
Salt Lake	383,035	458,607	512,130	540,533	670
Utah	106,991	137,776	165,745	177,106	82
Washington	10,271	13,669	18,127	19,809	7
Nevada	285,278	488,738	590,268	636,962	5
Utah	890,627	1,059,273	1,202,672	1,270,005	15

4028

Table 1.1.3-1. Selected population characteristics in the Nevada/Utah impact regions. (page 2 of 2)

STATE / COUNTY	RURAL - URBAN DISTRIBUTION (1970)			AGE DISTRIBUTION (1970)			MEDIAN AGE (1970) IN YEARS
	PERCENT RURAL FARM	PERCENT RURAL NON-FARM	PERCENT URBAN	PERCENT UNDER 5	PERCENT 5-17	PERCENT 18-64	
Nevada							
Clark	0.4	5.1	94.5	9.5	26.4	59.0	5.1
Eureka	30.1	69.9	0	11.4	22.9	60.1	5.6
Lincoln	12.7	87.3	0	9.7	32.4	47.7	10.2
Nye	5.0	95.0	0	8.3	24.2	60.4	7.1
White	2.2	56.7	41.1	10.0	28.2	53.9	7.9
Pine							26.3
Utah							
Beaver	8.4	91.6	0	8.4	28.7	51.3	11.6
Iron	3.9	21.5	74.7	10.5	25.9	56.0	7.6
Juab	2.6	27.9	66.4	10.2	28.3	49.3	12.2
Millard	15.0	85.0	0	9.3	31.4	46.8	12.5
Salt	0.6	4.2	95.1	10.6	29.1	52.7	7.6
Lake							23.9
Utah	2.6	9.9	87.6	10.9	26.8	56.3	6.0
Washington	2.9	45.4	51.8	10.2	29.3	48.2	12.3
							22.4
Nevada	2.1	17.0	80.9	8.9	26.0	58.8	6.3
Utah	3.1	16.3	80.6	10.6	29.6	52.5	7.3
							23.0

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1975 County and City Data Book, 1977 Population Estimates for Counties and Incorporated Places (Nos. 841 and 857), and 1970 Census of Population.

4028

Table 1.1.3-2. Population change and components of change 1960 to 1970 and estimated 1970 to 1976 change, by county, in the Nevada/
Utah impact region. (page 1 of 2).

STATE/ COUNTY	ACTUAL POPULATION 1970	POPULATION CHANGE 1960-1970				TOTAL CHANGE NO. PERCENT	
		COMPONENTS OF CHANGE		NET MIGRATION NO. PERCENT			
		NATURAL INCREASE NO.	PERCENT				
Nevada							
Clark	273,288	.29.8		85.4		115.2	
Eureka	948	-2.5		26.1		23.6	
Lincoln	2,557	4.6		0.6		5.2	
Nye	5,599	8.1		19.9		28.0	
White Pine	10,150	11.6		-8.1		3.5	
Utah							
Beaver	3,800	9.3		-21.6		-12.3	
Iron	12,177	16.4		-3.6		12.8	
Juab	4,574	7.7		-8.2		-0.5	
Millard	6,988	9.4		-20.6		-11.2	
Salt Lake	458,607	18.8		0.9		19.7	
Utah	137,776	23.1		5.7		28.8	
Washing- ton	13,669	16.8		16.3		33.1	
Nevada	488,738	20.9		50.4		71.3	
Utah	1,059,273	20.1		-1.2		18.9	

4029

Table 1.1.3-2. Population change and components of change 1960 to 1970 and estimated 1970 to 1976 change, by county, in the Nevada/
Utah impact region. (page 2 of 2).

STATE/ COUNTY	ESTIMATED POPULATION 1976	POPULATION CHANGE 1970-1976				TOTAL CHANGE NO. PERCENT	
		COMPONENTS OF NET MIGRATION		NO. PERCENT	NO. PERCENT		
		NATURAL INCREASE NO.	PERCENT				
Nevada							
Clark	343,400	21,200	7.7	48,900	17.9	70,100 25.6	
Eureka	1,200	(2)	1.3	300	26.9	300 28.2	
Lincoln	2,800	100	2.6	100	5.5	200 6.1	
Nye	5,900	100	1.4	200	4.3	300 5.7	
White	10,000	700	6.6	-800	-7.9	-100 -1.3	
Pine							
Utah							
Beaver	4,100	400	8.7	(2)	-1.2	300 7.5	
Iron	14,700	1,700	14.0	800	7.0	2,600 21.0	
Juab	4,900	400	6.5	-100	-1.2	300 7.3	
Millard	8,200	700	9.4	500	7.5	1,200 16.5	
Salt	524,700	53,100	11.6	13,000	2.8	66,100 14.4	
Lake	170,300	27,200	19.7	5,300	3.9	32,600 23.6	
Utah							
Washington	18,700	1,900	13.9	3,200	23.2	5,100 37.1	
Nevada	610,000	31,000	6.3	90,000	16.5	121,000 24.6	
Utah	1,2228,000	134,000	12.6	35,000	3.3	169,000 15.9	

4026

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 1.1.3-3. Projected population by county, assuming trend growth and assuming growth related to energy and mineral development projects in some counties, Nevada/Utah impact region, 1980-1994.
(page 1 of 2).

STATE / COUNTY	ESTIMATED POPULATION 1977 ¹	PROJECTED POPULATION ²			
		1980		1985	
		TREND GROWTH	HIGH GROWTH	TREND GROWTH	HIGH GROWTH
Nevada					
Clark	361,095	453,881	453,952	543,857	544,830
Eureka	1,119	1,089	1,089	1,169	1,169
Lincoln	2,857	3,657	3,658	4,043	4,049
Nye	6,113	8,267	8,268	10,799	10,804
White Pine	8,776	8,246	8,247	8,630	12,975
5-County Total	379,960	475,140	475,214	568,498	573,827
Utah					
Beaver	4,079	4,455	4,776	5,051	10,993
Iron	15,444	17,449	17,460	20,348	20,500
Juab	5,156	5,544	5,613	6,888	9,274
Millard	8,297	8,915	10,459	10,940	18,746
Salt Lake/ Utah	717,639	822,238	822,793	980,701	987,123
Washington	19,809	22,150	22,150	27,200	27,200
7-County Total	770,424	880,751	882,951	1,051,128	1,073,836
Deployment Region Total	1,150,384	1,355,891	1,358,165	1,619,626	1,647,663

4030

Table 1.1.3-3. Projected population by county,
 assuming trend growth and
 assuming growth related to
 energy and mineral development
 projects in some counties,
 Nevada/Utah impact region,
 1980-1994. (page 2 of 2).

STATE/ COUNTY	PROJECTED POPULATION ²			
	1990		1994	
	TREND GROWTH	HIGH GROWTH	TREND GROWTH	HIGH GROWTH
Nevada				
Clark	623,794	624,539	686,699	687,585
Eureka	1,278	1,278	1,368	1,368
Lincoln	4,424	4,429	4,715	4,720
Nye	11,971	11,974	12,901	12,906
White Pine	9,545	13,902	10,238	15,050
5-County Total	651,012	656,122	715,921	721,629
Utah				
Beaver	5,297	9,965	5,516	10,566
Iron	22,895	23,006	24,556	24,677
Juab	7,650	8,364	8,077	8,849
Millard	12,179	14,920	12,528	15,504
Salt Lake/ Utah	1,079,131	1,083,344	1,144,685	1,149,699
Washington	31,150	31,150	33,802	33,802
7-County Total	1,158,302	1,170,749	1,229,164	1,243,097
Deployment Region Total	1,809,314	1,826,871	1,945,085	1,964,726

4030

¹U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1977 Population Estimates for
 Counties and Incorporated Places, Series P-25, No. 841
 (Nevada) and No. 857 (Utah), November 1979.

²Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of
 Utah, 1980.

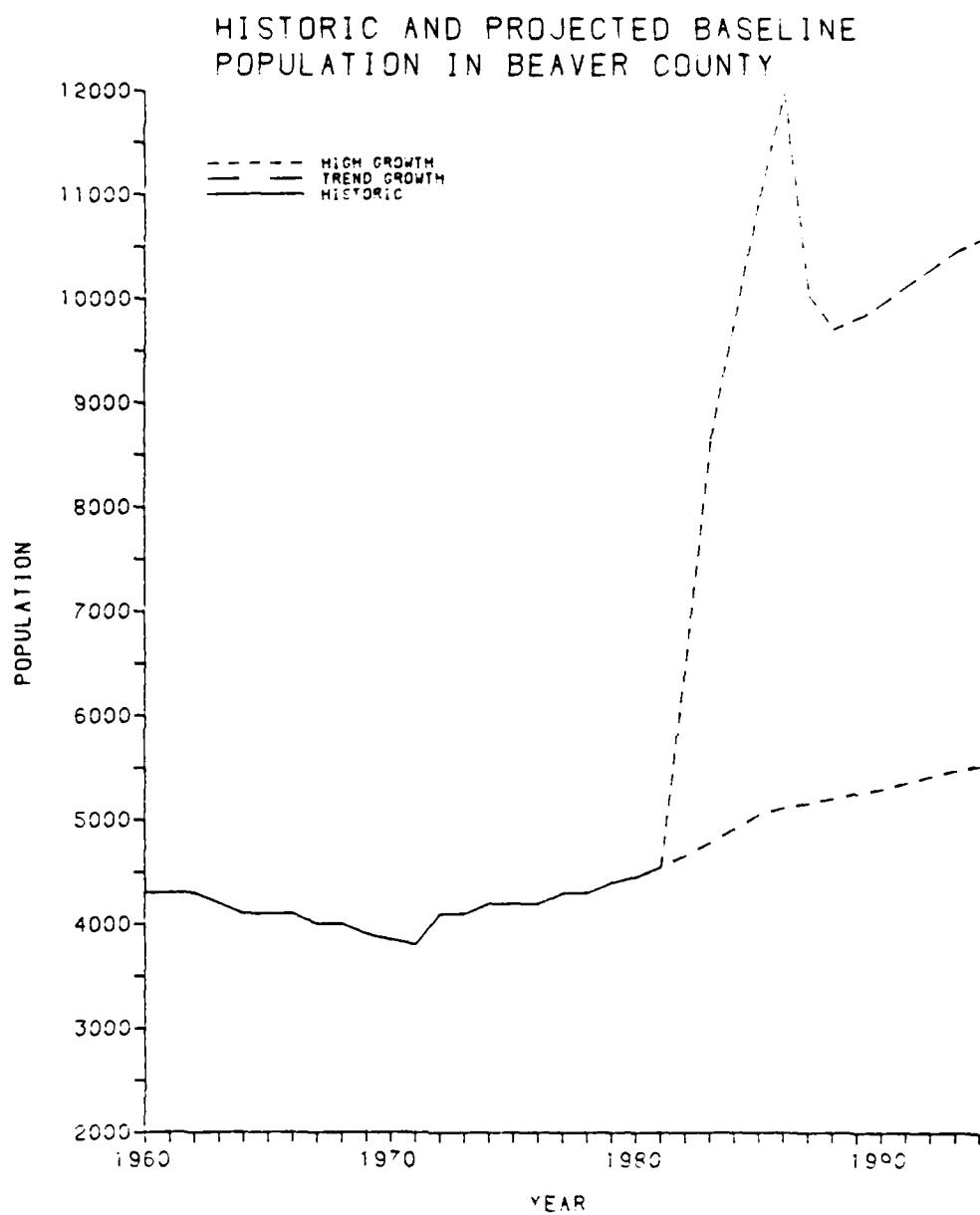


Figure 1.1.3-1. Historic and projected baseline population in Beaver County.

Table 1.1.3-4. Projected annual compound growth rates by county, assuming trend growth and high growth associated with energy and mineral development projects, Nevada/Utah impact region.

STATE/COUNTY	PROJECTED ANNUAL COMPOUND RATES OF POPULATION CHANGE					
	1977-1980		1980-1985		1985-1990	
	TREND GROWTH	HIGH GROWTH	TREND GROWTH	HIGH GROWTH	TREND GROWTH	HIGH GROWTH
Nevada						
Clark	7.92	7.93	3.68	3.72	2.77	2.43
Esmeralda	-0.06	-0.07	1.43	1.43	1.80	1.72
Lincoln	1.58	8.58	2.02	2.02	1.79	1.72
Sierra	1.04	1.04	5.59	5.49	2.08	1.89
White Pine	-0.48	-0.47	0.61	0.47	1.04	1.04
5-County Total	7.74	7.74	3.65	3.64	2.75	2.41
Utah						
Bonneville	2.06	2.46	2.54	1.14	0.66	-1.94
Cache	4.37	4.37	3.12	3.20	2.39	2.35
Sanpete	-0.45	0.87	4.45	4.55	2.12	2.04
Millard	0.42	0.42	1.14	1.14	2.17	-4.46
Salt Lake City	4.04	4.04	3.57	3.71	1.93	1.88
Washington	0.79	0.79	4.21	4.18	2.75	2.06
7-County Total	4.59	4.59	3.65	3.64	1.96	1.84
Jefferson, Fremont Total	3.91	3.63	3.62	3.64	2.24	2.09

Source:

HTE Sciences, based on projections by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah, 1980.

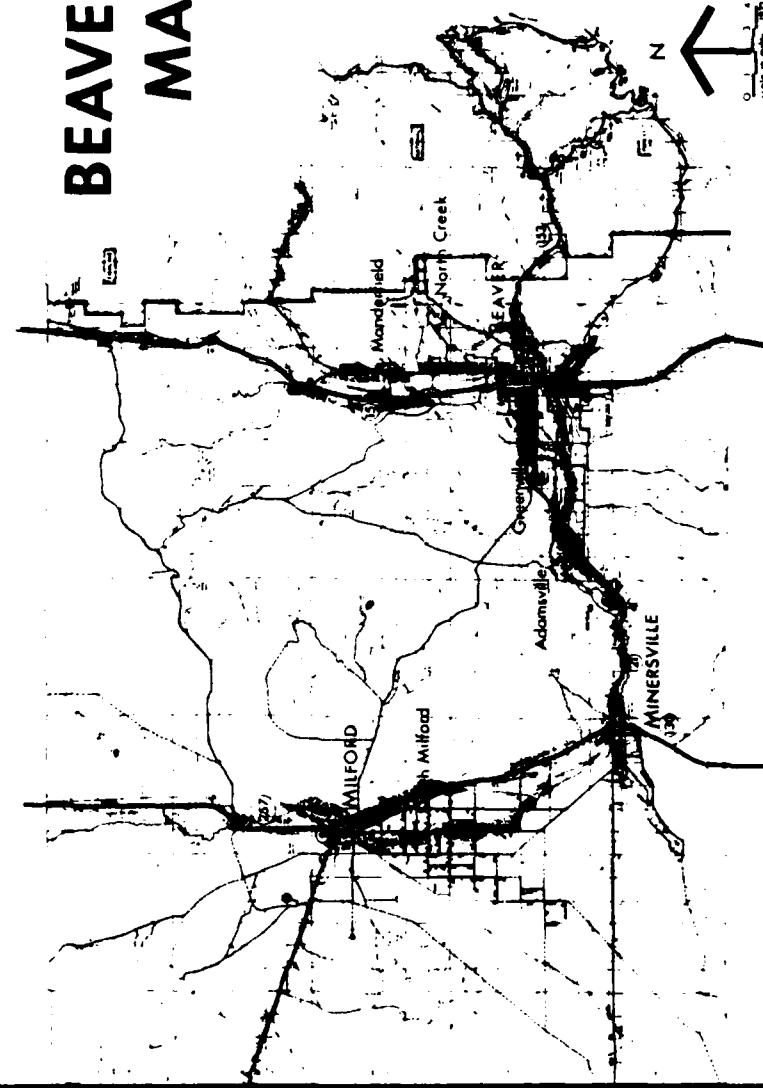
BEAVER COUNTY MASTER PLAN 1990

LAND USE AND CIRCULATION

Residential	Central	Commercial
	Highway	
		Agricultural
		Multiple
	Natural	Use

Recreation Site	Mining Site
	Principal Arterial
	Minor Arterial
	Major Collector
	Minor Collector

Travel Influence Zone
Conservation Zone



2080.A

Figure 1.1.4-1. Master plan for Beaver County, Utah, source: Mountain Area Planners, April 1972, Beaver County and Municipalities, Beaver, Milford, Minersville, master plans, 1970-1990.

The Beaver County land ownership data is shown in Table 1.1.4-1. Of the 1,642,927 ac of land in the county, 77 percent is under federal control and 10 percent under state control, leaving just 13 percent of the land in Beaver County privately owned. There are 39,441 ac of irrigated cropland and 668 ac of non-irrigated crop land along with 4,001 ac of pasture land in the county (Conservation Needs Inventory, 1970). Most of this agricultural development is on private land. Most of the federal and state land is used for livestock grazing purposes. In the towns of Beaver County, agricultural land is minimal and most of it will be converted to other uses as the towns continue to grow. Land use characteristics of each town are discussed below.

Beaver City Land Use

The land area of Beaver City is approximately 823 acres with about 6 percent used for agriculture and 32 percent presently vacant (see Table 1.1.4-2). Residential housing, including both mobile homes and conventional dwellings, accounts for about 29 percent of the land area of the community. The typical lot is in Beaver City about 100' x 200' in size, or about 20,000 square feet. Commercial development in Beaver accounts for about 13 acres of land and about 2 percent of the land area. There appears to be adequate room in the commercial areas for continued expansion. Figure 1.1.4-2 displays the land use and circulation elements prepared for Beaver City in 1972. To date, these elements have not been adopted by Beaver City.

Milford Land Use

Table 1.1.4-3 provides information on land use in the City of Milford. Of the 494 acres of land within Milford, approximately 88 acres or 18 percent are used for residential purposes and support slightly over 500 dwelling units. About 69 acres are used for agriculture, while nearly 305 acres are vacant. The land use and circulation elements for Milford are shown in Figure 1.1.4-3.

Minersville Land Use

Developed land uses in the town of Minersville utilize approximately two thirds of the land area (see Table 1.1.4-3). The amount of land devoted to public and commercial uses (approximately 3 percent) is low and can be expected to increase as the community grows. Roadways account for nearly 27 percent of the total land area and this amount is high, as it is in most pioneer communities of Utah. Figure 1.1.4-4 graphically displays the 1990 land use and circulation elements for Minersville.

The residential density in Minersville at the present time is about two acres per dwelling unit. However, of the approximately 368 acres of land in the community, only about 40 acres are actually used for residential purposes. In analyzing the land development pattern in Minersville, it appears that the typical residential lot is slightly less than 1/2 acre in size up to slightly over 1 acre, depending upon how the lots have been divided in any given block. There is presently a considerable amount of land that is either used for agricultural purposes at the present time, or is presently generally undeveloped. If this land was developed for residential purposes at a density of one acre per dwelling unit, some 219 new dwellings could be constructed without expansion of the existing community boundaries accommodating approximately 650 additional persons.

Table 1.1.4-1. Land ownership in Beaver City.

OWNERSHIP	PERCENT	AC	HA
Federal	77	1,266,443	511,642.9
State	10	156,330	63,157.3
Private	13	220,154	88,942.2
TOTAL		1,642,927	663,742.5

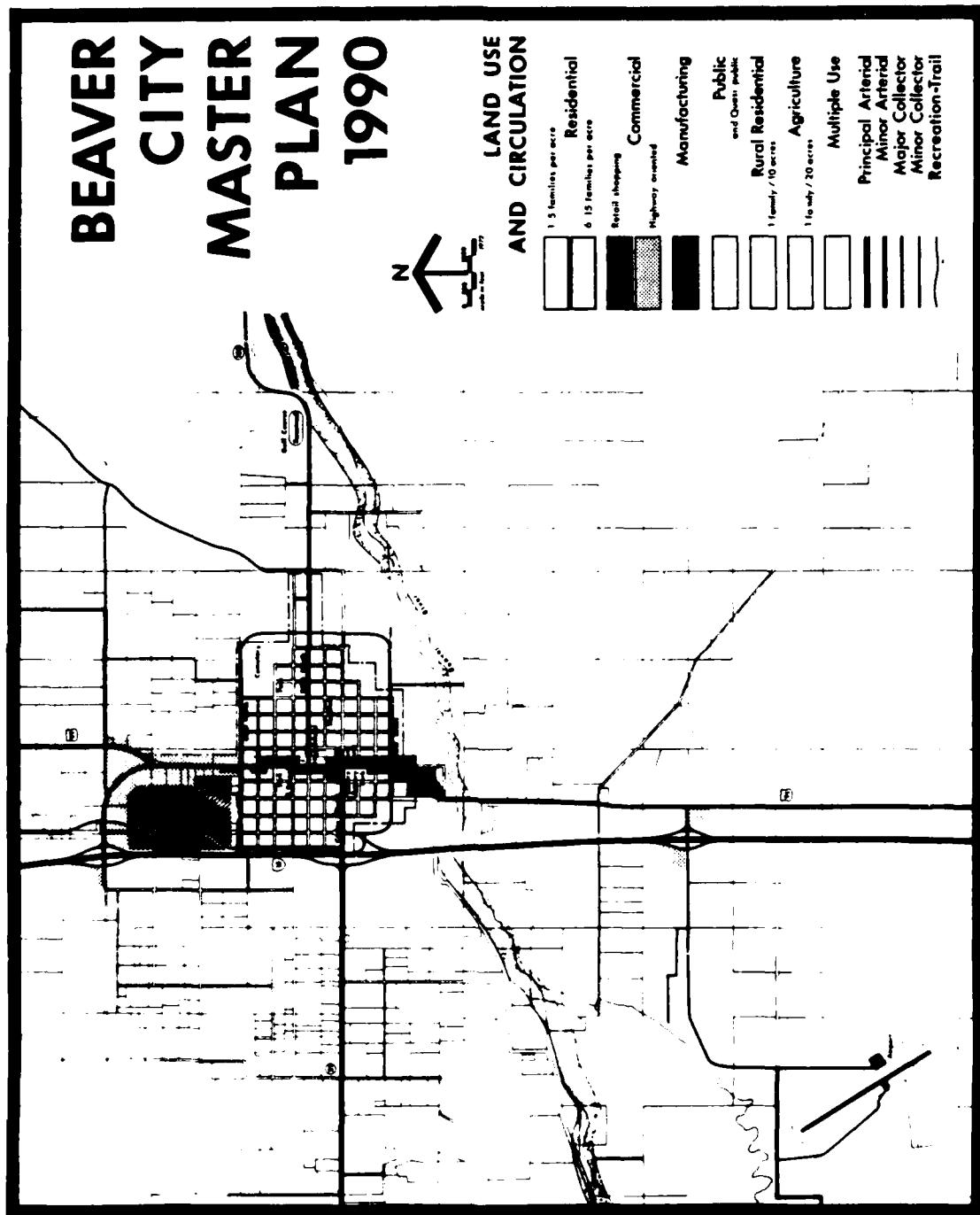
2629

Source: Conservation Needs Inventory, 1970.

Table 1.1.1.4-2. Existing land use - Beaver City.

LAND USE	ACRES	HA	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Single Family Residential	234.6	94.8	28
Mobile Home	5.7	2.3	1
Commercial	13.2	5.3	2
Schools	10.1	4.1	1
Park	11.0	4.4	1
Cemetery	11.0	4.4	1
Church & Religious	1.3	.5	
Administrative & Professional	1.8	.7	1
Industrial	.4	.2	
Agriculture	46.1	18.6	6
Streets	223.3	90.2	27
Vacant	264.8	106.3	32
TOTAL	823.3	332.4	100

1-25



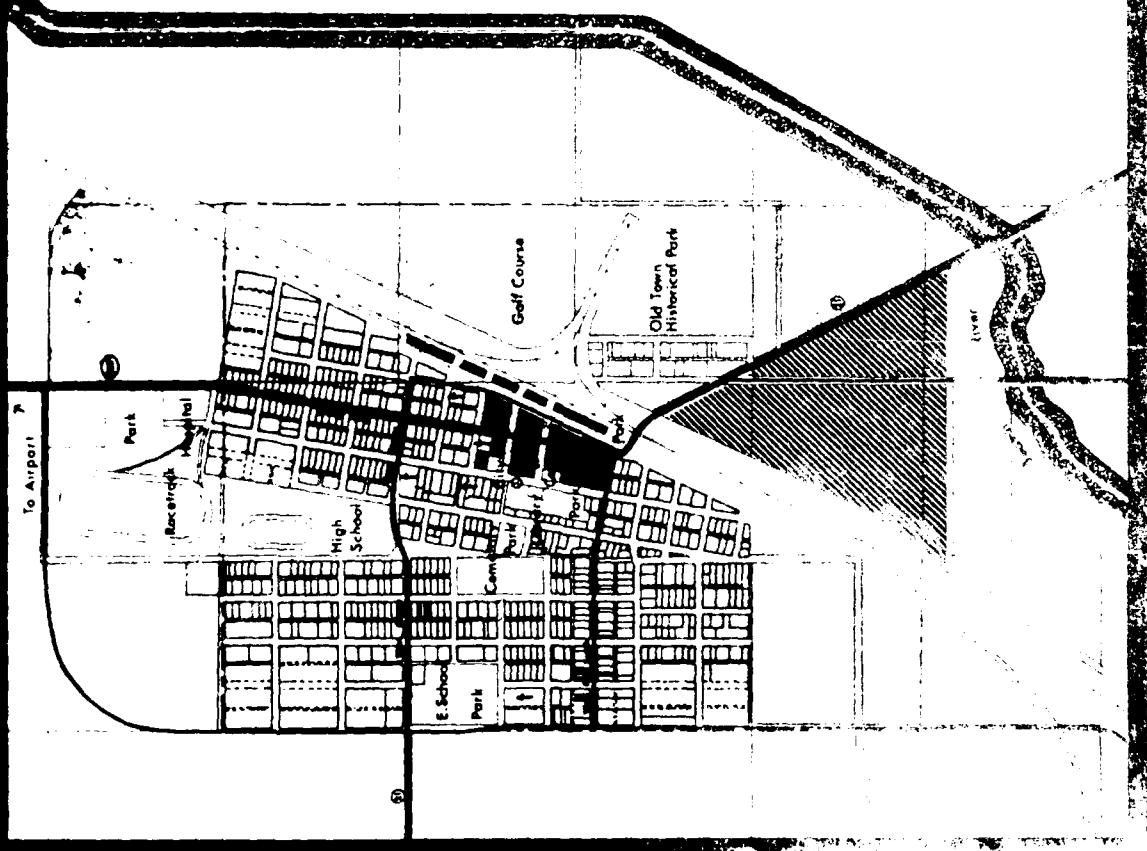
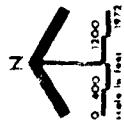
2083.A
 Figure 1.1.4-2. Master plan for Beaver City, Utah, source: Mountain Area Planners, April 1972, Beaver County and Municipalities, Beaver, Millford, Minersville master plans, 1970-1990.

Table 1. Land Use in the City of Atlanta, 1960.

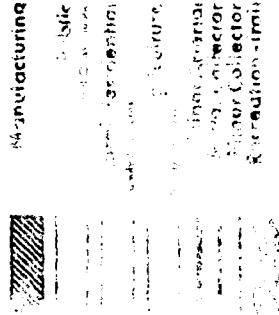
LAND USE	MILL FARM		Value
	ACRES	PERCENT	
Residential	87.6	20.0	
Commercial	1.7	0.4	
Industrial	8.4	2.0	
Public	20.8	4.8	
Agriculture	3.6	0.8	
Roads	0.1	0.0	
Vacant	1.4	0.3	
Total	403	100.0	

Source: Fulton County Assessor's Office, 1960. Adapted from the 1960 Land Use Survey, Table 1, Appendix 1.

MILFORD CITY MASTER PLAN 1990



LAND USE AND CIRCULATION



2087 A
Page L.1.4-3. Master plan for Milford City, Healy, source: Mountain Area Planning, April 1972.
Beaver County and Municipalities, Seaver, Milford, Minersville master plans 1970-1990.

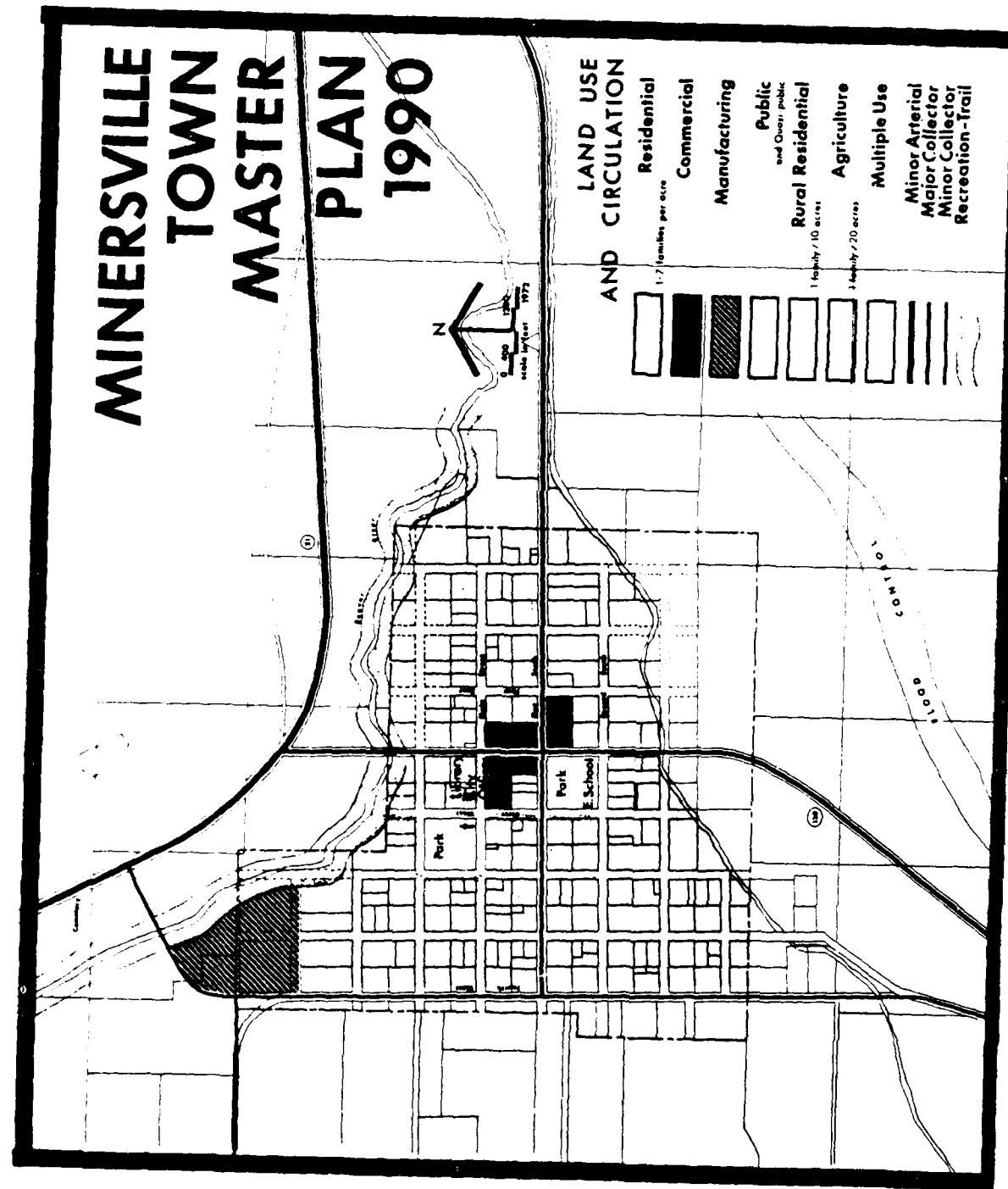


Figure 1.1.4-4. Master Plan for Minersville Town, Utah, source: Mountain Area Planners, April 1972, Beaver County and Municipalities, Beaver, Milford, Minersville master plans, 1970-1990.

2081 A

In 1972, Beaver County published a master plan which has served as the basis for planning and decision-making since that time. Some of the policies stated in the plan that might impact the M-X development are provided below.

- Development within the county should be centered as much as possible within the three existing municipalities. No scattering of businesses or residential subdivisions should be allowed along the major highways, in the mountains or in the desert valleys.
- Areas used for agriculture and areas having agricultural potential should be protected and preserved for agricultural use.
- Quality and quantity of housing should assure a safe and sanitary dwelling unit for each family in the county. All residential developments should provide for water, sewer and other urban improvements.
- Commercial activities should be grouped together. Plans for the central *business districts* of Milford and Beaver should entail development into shopping centers, thereby avoiding commercial developments "strung out" along the highways.
- Industrial developments should be centralized in each municipality unless they are located at the site of a raw material location. Access should be provided by major highways so that vehicular traffic does not pass through residential areas.
- The development of county lands should be carefully evaluated for use based upon their value and need to 1) maintain present standards of living, 2) raise living standards for the benefit of all county residents, 3) preserve opportunity for enjoyment of future residents, 4) establish economic responsibility for services, 5) prevent encroachment of urban uses into agricultural areas.

In addition to recommendations on land use, the plan also addressed other areas. Standards for development were adopted in the area of residential housing, commercial and industrial development, preservation of agriculture, public facilities, and recreation, streets and highways, school, economic development and other similar areas of concern.

As a direct outgrowth of the 1972 master plan, implementing ordinances including a zoning ordinance, subdivision ordinance, and a building code were recommended for adoption in each of the towns in the county. The ordinances were not immediately adopted and, in fact, several years passed between the adoption of the master plan and zoning ordinances. After further studies, these ordinances were adopted in Beaver County, Milford and in Minersville. They, along with the master plan, have never been adopted and put into effect in Beaver City.

Zoning ordinances establish basic guidelines and standards of development for various categories of land use developments via residential, commercial, industrial, etc. In addition to setting forth development standards, the zoning map identifies areas where various types of development should take place. The developing of and adherence to a zoning ordinance provides the chief means of implementing develop

inent proposals identified in the master plan of development. Other ordinances also give similar direction to subdivision developments, building construction, etc.

Rural Land Use

Oil/gas leases exist southwest of Milford. Principal land uses in the Milford area include cattle grazing on BLM-administered land. This part of Beaver County is an unzoned area, and the adjacent communities of Milford and Minersville do not have land use plans.

Agriculture

There are no croplands located within the vicinity of the proposed OB southwest of Milford, Utah. The area is located in the BLM Pinyon Planning Unit where the BLM permits 19.4 acres per AUM for a total grazing authorization of 87,375 AUMs.

Recreation

There are no fishing or recreational areas proximate to the OB site. Since the region is entirely in public domain, it is open to dispersed recreational use, including collecting activities, off-road recreational vehicle use, and small game hunting.

Mining

There are no mining sites located on land where an operating base could be located.

LAND OWNERSHIP (1.1.5)

Figure 1.1.5-1 presents the generalized distribution of land ownership in the Milford area. Roughly three-fourths of Beaver County is comprised of federal land holdings. The state controls about 9 percent, and private holdings, 16 percent, of Beaver County land. The area southwest of Milford is principally under BLM and state administration.

HOUSING (1.1.6)

Beaver County experienced very moderate growth in housing over the last two decades. From 1960 to 1970 growth was very sluggish, averaging 0.1 percent a year, increasing the County's housing units from 1,395 to 1,409. After 1970 the average annual growth rate increased to 1.3 percent reaching 1,525 housing units by 1976. The proportion of the County's housing stock in single-family units decreased slightly from 92.2 percent in 1970 to 91.5 percent in 1976, while the share of multifamily units and mobile houses increased from 7.8 percent to 8.5 percent. It is estimated from annual permits authorizing residential construction, that for the 1970 to 1979 period, an average of 22 conventionally-built housing units were added to the housing stock each year. The same data show a maximum yearly authorization of 51 in 1972. In 1976 there were an estimated 40 mobile homes in Beaver County, constituting a 2.6 percent share of the housing units. In 1970, the owner-occupancy rate was 82.5 percent.

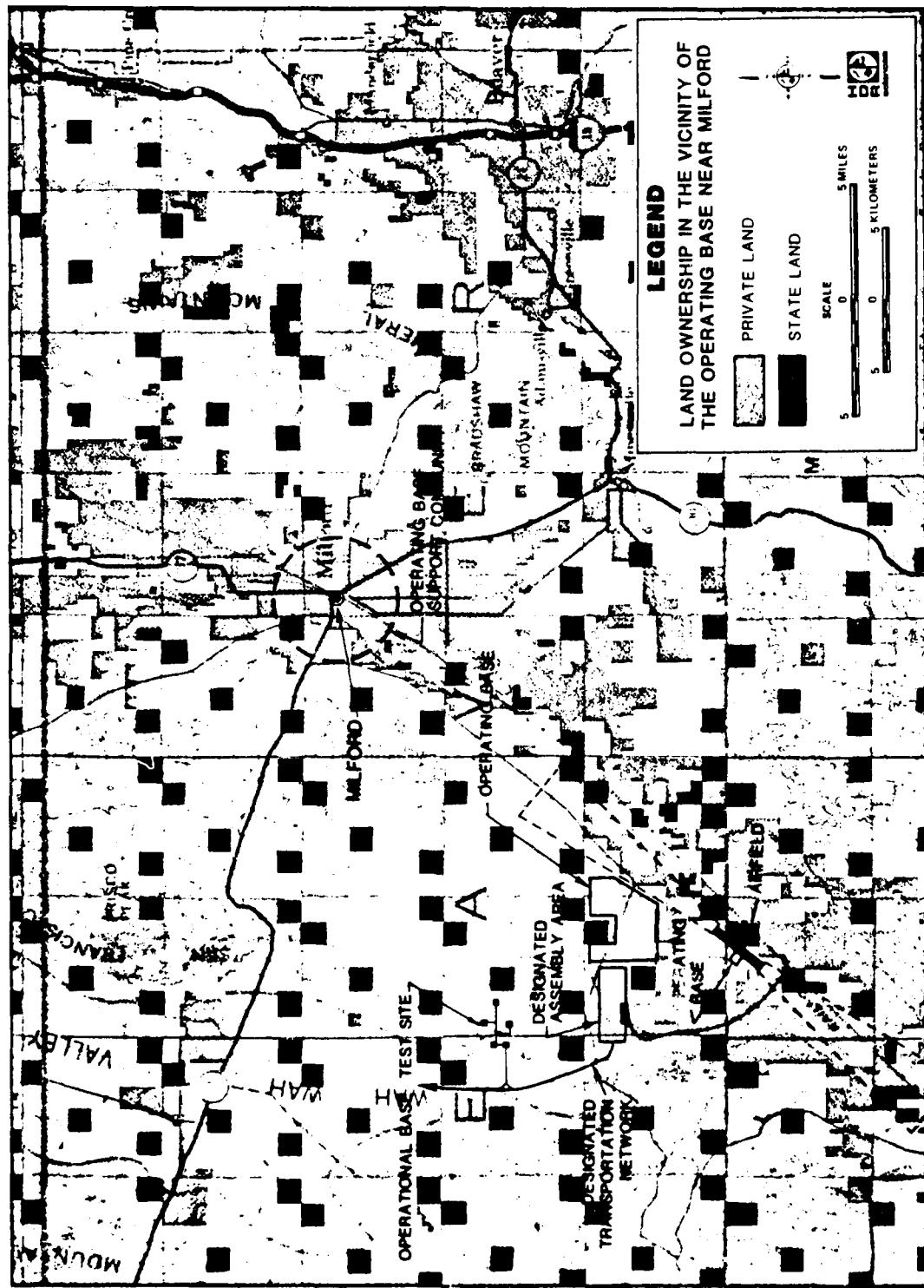


Figure 1.1.5-1. Land ownership patterns in the vicinity of the OB near Milford.

COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE (1.1.7)

Organization

Beaver County is the basic political jurisdictional boundary in the area of the operating base. The cities of Milford and Beaver, accounting for nearly 80 percent of the county population, are each represented by a mayor and five councilmen, elected to four-year terms. The only other incorporated city in the county is Minersville, a small dairy and farming-oriented community located about 13 miles southeast of Milford.

Unincorporated communities include Manderfield, Greenville and Adamsville. County political agencies include the Beaver County Commission, Beaver County Planning Commission, the Beaver County School District, Beaver Planning and Development Council, County Service Area Number 2, the Milford Valley Memorial Hospital Revenue District, and the South Milford Fire District. Beaver County is a member of the Five County Association of Governments, but does not participate in the Southwest District Health Program, choosing instead to have its own County Health Organization.

Education

The Beaver County School District with an enrollment of 1,026 students operates three elementary schools, and two junior high/senior high schools. Enrollment growth rates historically have been modest with little growth occurring in recent years. Presently, there are 620 pupils in the elementary grades and 406 pupils in grades 7-12. Approximately 53 teachers are employed in the school district. According to the school superintendent, the schools could presently accommodate another 650 pupils (see Table 1.1.7-1).

Health Care

The health facilities serving Beaver County are located in Beaver City and Milford City. The hospital in Beaver holds 10 acute care beds, and has plans to add an additional 10 beds. Milford Valley Memorial Hospital contains 12 acute care beds and 20 extended care beds. One physician, one part-time dentist, six registered nurses and two licensed practical nurses serve the town. No mental health workers are located in this area (see Table 1.1.7-2).

Police Protection

Police personnel in Beaver County consisted of two full-time police officers in Milford, three officers in Beaver City, and one part-time officer in Minersville. These patrolmen have three cars to use in their activities. Additional law enforcement protection is provided by the sheriff's department and the Utah State Highway Patrol, as shown in Table 1.1.7-3.

Fire Protection

Fire protection is afforded Beaver County by a Joint Volunteer County Fire Department which operates two pumper trucks and an ambulance unit. Milford rates a fire insurance classification of "7," considered adequate for a community.

Table 1.1.7-1. Summary of educational statistics for study area locations.

COUNTY	ENROLLMENTS	EXCESS CAPACITY	TEACHERS	PUPIL/TEACHER RATIO	FUTURE PLANS
1 White Pine County	1,664	1,064	106	15.6	Not Available
2 Clark County	37,440 (79*)	Very Little	3,730	23.4	Development Occurring
3 Iron County	4,052	40	191	21.2	School Bond Passed to build new elementary school.
4 Beaver County	1,026	650	53	19.4	Not Available
5 Millard County	2,176	250	88	24.7	Remodeling Occurring
6 San Juan County	1,600	100	102	15.7	Available land for future expansion.
7 Curry County	9,432	750	422	22.3	Expansion of classrooms in all levels is planned.
8 Lincoln County	911	170	54	16.9	Not Available

¹Nevada Bureau of Business and Economic Research, July 1977. *Socioeconomic Analysis of the White Pine Power Project*, Reno, Nevada.

²Nevada Department of Education, 1979-80. Enrollment and Certified Personnel Information. Vol. 22. Research Bulletin, Nevada Department of Education.

³Iron County School District, 20 May 1980. C. Morris, School Superintendent - Telephone Communication.

⁴Beaver County School District, 20 May 1980. J. Haslam, School Superintendent - Telephone Communication.

⁵Millard County School District, 20 May 1980. Ken Topham, School Superintendent - Telephone Communication.

⁶Alhart Independent School District, 22 May 1980. D. Williams, School Superintendent - Telephone Communication.

⁷Cannon Air Force Base Environmental Coordinator, 1975. Tab K-1. Environmental Narrative, Clovis, New Mexico.

⁸U.S. Department of the Interior (BLM), Social-Economic Profile, Lincoln County, July 1976.

Table 1.1.7-2. Health services and facilities in study area locations.

COUNTY / COMMUNITY	HOSPITAL FACILITIES	PHYSICIANS	RN, LVN, LPN	DENTISTS	MENTAL HEALTH WORKERS	COMMENTS
White Pine County / Ely ¹	43 Acute 99 Skilled Nursing	4	19 RN 10 LPN 46 Aids	3	6	Nursing home under construction; 99-bed capacity
Clark County / Coyote Springs ² Area	1,778 Acute 919 Long-Term	508 (78 ¹)	1,412 RN 594 LPN	163	N/A	
Iron County/Beryl and Vicinity ³	73 Acute	15	35 Nurses	10	2	Community has excess capacity in hospital. Present utilization rate is less than 50 percent.
Beaver County / Milford and Vicinity ⁴	12 Acute 20 Long-Term	1	6 RN 2 LPN	1 Part-time	0	
Millard County / Delta and Vicinity ⁵	18 Acute 18 Long-Term	5	7 RN 6 LPN	4	N/A	Expansion plans are in process to double the number of doctors and hospital beds in area.
Dallam and Hartley Counties/Dalhart and Vicinity ⁶	67 Acute 80 Long-Term	5	10 RN 20 LVN	4	N/A	Hospital utilized at 65 percent.
Curry County/Clovis and Vicinity ⁷	106 Acute 100 beds at Cannon AFB	22	110 Nurses	18	12	
Lincoln County / Panace, Pioche, Caliente, and Vicinity ⁸	10 Acute 9 Skilled Nursing	2	6 RN	1	N/A	

1348-2

¹Nevada Bureau of Business and Economic Research, July 1977. Socioeconomic Analysis of the White Pine Power Project. Reno, Nevada.

²Clark County Health District, 6 June 1980- A. Dague, Health Planner, Telephone Communication.

³Bureau of Economic and Business Research, 1979. Community Economic Facts—Cedar City.

⁴Milford Valley Memorial Hospital, 6 June 1980. J. Williams, Director of Nursing, Telephone Communication.

⁵Architects/Planners Alliance, Inc., 1979. Socioeconomic Analysis—Lyndyl Alternative Site, Salt Lake City.

⁶Dalhart Hospital, 6 June 1980. A. Peterson, Director of Nursing, Telephone Communication.

⁷Clovis High Plains Hospital, 6 June 1980. S. Grigsby, Director of Nursing, Telephone Communication.

⁸U.S. Department of Interior (BLM), Social-Economic Profile, Lincoln County, July 1976.

Table 1.1.7-3. Police protection characteristics
in study area locations.

COUNTY/COMMUNITY	POLICE OFFICERS	SHERIFF	HIGHWAY PATROL
White Pine County ¹ Ely and vicinity	14	15	3
Clark County ² Coyote Springs area	738	Serves Area	Serves Area
Iron County ³ Beryl and vicinity	15	Serves Area	Serves Area
Beaver County ⁴ Milford and vicinity	2	Serves Area	Serves Area
Millard County ⁵ Delta and vicinity	3	4	6
Dallam/Hartley Counties ⁶ Dalhart and Vicinity	7 (Dallam) 0 (Hartley)	14 (Dallam) 2 (Hartley)	4 (Dallam) 0 (Hartley)
Curry County ⁷ Clovis and Vicinity	72	Serves Area	Serves Area
Lincoln County ⁸ Panaca, Pioche, Caliente	6	7	1

1349-1

¹White Pine County Sheriff's Department, 5 June, 1980. M. Burns, Deputy, telephone conversation.

²Las Vegas Police Department, 5 June 1980. Officer Bottomly, Personnel Officer, telephone conversation.

³Bureau of Economic and Business Research, 1979, Community Economic Facts—Cedar City.

⁴Five County Association of Governments, 1976, Planning for Growth in Beaver County, Beaver County Planning and Development Agency.

⁵Architects/Planners Alliance Inc. 1979. Socioeconomic Analysis—Lynndyl Alternative Site, Salt Lake City.

⁶Panhandle Regional Planning Commission, 22 May 1980. M. Kenderdine, Planner, telephone conversation.

⁷Clovis Police Department, 5 June 1980, Y. Garcia, Secretary I, telephone conversation.

⁸U.S. Department of Interior(BLM), Social-Economic Profile, Lincoln County, July 1976.

Table 1.1.7-4 presents the number of volunteers available in the communities of Beaver, Milford, and Minersville.

Water Supply and Distribution

Water for domestic use is from three deep wells. Two other wells are used for irrigation. The city of Milford has water permits allowing a culinary use of 1,978 gpm and a total water right of 2,240 gpm. Per capita use in Milford is very high, due to lack of metered service and a high rate of leakage. Average daily water use is presently estimated to be 400 gallons per capita per day and may be greater than 800 gpcd during peak times.

Water rights total 1,978 gpm, 85 mg per month. Average monthly usage is 36 mg. Pumping capacity limits growth to a population of 1,350.

Wastewater Collection and Treatment

Most of Milford has sewers constructed over 100 years ago and the system is in poor condition. Connections are 460; average daily flow 0.17 mgs. The system has a design population of 2,000 and a design average flow rate of 0.24 mgd.

Solid Waste

Illegally operated open dumps currently serve the area since there are no public solid waste facilities available in Milford. The city must conform to Utah State Health Laws requiring a sanitary landfill site for all population centers.

Parks and Recreation

The Milford community possesses a 2.5 acre (1 ha) community park in the center of town which includes an outdoor swimming pool. Additionally, one elementary school has a playground, and athletic opportunities are available at the high school. Nearby are several other more substantial facilities, including Minersville Lake, and several U.S. Forest Service sites--Anderson Meadow, Kents Lake, Little Reservoir, Ponderosa, Little Cottonwood, and Mahogany Cove.

QUALITY OF LIFE (1.1.8)

Beaver County had a total population of 4,300 persons in 1978, with the majority of these persons located in Beaver, Milford, and Minersville. Between 1970-1977, Beaver County experienced an average annual growth rate of 1.6, a level below the Utah mean of 2.5. Beaver County's population density at 1.7, is also much less than the Utah mean of 15.5. As with most other rural counties in Utah, Beaver County has been experiencing a declining population, out-migration and an increasing proportion of older persons. Between 1960-1970, Beaver County's population fell by 12.3 percent. (U.S. Bureau of Census, 1971). This population decline is largely attributable to young people leaving the area in search of employment opportunities elsewhere.

In general, people residing in Beaver County tend to be older, stable citizens who appreciate their community and environment. A study by Lewis and Associates (1974), surveyed residents of Beaver County and found a high level of general

Table 1.1.7-4. Fire protection characteristics in study area locations.

COUNTY/COMMUNITY	FULLTIME FIRE DEPARTMENT	VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT	FIRE INSURANCE RATING	COMMENTS (EQUIPMENT, ETC.)
White Pine County, Ely ¹	5 paid Staff	45 Volunteers	5	Rescue mini pumper, 250 gallon capacity 1300 gallon/minute pumper, 1000 gallon capacity 1350 gallon/minute 1 GPM tank/pumper combination 650 gallon/minute La France, 240 gallon capacity 350 gallon/minute La France, 240 gallon capacity 750 gallon/minute pumper, 500 gallon capacity 1500 gallon/minute Walter Foam truck
Clark County, Las Vegas ²	254 Fire Fighters	-	3 (will move into "2", rating soon)	9 Fire trucks and 2 snorkler trucks.
Iron County, Cedar City	3 paid staff	32 Volunteers	5	4 pumper trucks (1,250 and 750 gallon) 2 brush trucks 1 crash truck at airport 1 snorkle truck Several ambulances
Beaver County, Milford	-	High School Students act as Volunteer Fireman	7	Several pumper trucks
Millard County, Delta ³ , Fillmore	-	25 Volunteer	7	3 pumper trucks (500, 750, and 1,000 gallon)
Dallam and Hartley Dahart ⁴	1 paid staff	30 Volunteers	7	3 pumper trucks (500, 750, and 250 gallon)
Curry County Clovis ⁵	75 Fireman (EMT trained)	-	24 ⁶ Key Rating Rating Range from 1 ⁷ (excellent) to \$1.00 (poor)	Two 1,500-gallon pumper trucks One 250-gallon mini-pumper One back-up pumper (old) Five 4-Wheel drive vehicles
Lincoln County ⁸ Panaca, Pioche, Caliente	-	55, 60 Volunteers	6 (will move into a "4", soon)	Eight 1,500-gallon pumpers Two snorkle units One crash truck and several ambulances

1350-1

¹Ely Fire Department, 5 June 1980. F. Richie, Dispatcher, telephone conversation.

²Las Vegas Fire Department, 5 June 1980. R. Horrocks, Chief Secretary, telephone conversation.

³Cedar City Fire Department, 6 June 1980. C. Neilson, Fire Marshall, telephone conversation.

⁴Five County Association of Governments, 1976, Planning for Growth in Beaver County, Beaver County Planning and Development Council.

⁵Architects/Planners Alliance Inc., 1979, Socioeconomic Analysis-Lyndyl Alternative Site, Salt Lake City.

⁶Dahart Fire Department, 10 June 1980. M. Stipe, Fire Chief, telephone conversation.

⁷Clovis Fire Department, 10 June 1980. J. Carter, Fire Chief, telephone conversation.

⁸U.S. Department of Interior (BIM), Social-Economic Profile, Lincoln County, July 1976.

satisfaction among the population of the communities. The advantages that people mentioned about their community include access to out-of-doors; good place to raise family; friendliness of people; and absence of a polluted environment.

Disadvantages included the lack of jobs for young people, lack of good shopping centers, lack of cultural refinement, and lack of opportunities for earning a livable income.

An examination of the quality of life indicators for public services describe Beaver county's situation as variable (Table 1.1.8-1) Health services on the whole, are adequate with a high number of nurses and dentists per 1,000 population, but a lower number of physicians. Public safety indicators list only one police officer/1,000 population in Beaver compared to 2.3 officers/1,000 population for the state mean. The level of social disorganization in Beaver, however, indicated by the lower divorce, suicide, alcoholism, and crime rates, may require less police assistance than other areas. The presence of older, stable and more satisfied residents in Beaver County make the incidence of social disorder much less prevalent.

On a comparative basis, Beaver County education seems to have adequate facilities to meet the needs of the present population. Beaver County is somewhat behind the Utah mean in terms of median school years completed (12.3 years compared to the state average of 12.8). The pupil/teacher ratios show the classrooms to be less crowded than the average class of approximately 25 students for the state.

Beaver County's economic situation is dominated by agriculture, by nonfarm proprietors, state and local government, and trade. The construction sector in Beaver has been one of the fastest growing areas in the economy; followed by manufacturing and services. From 1970 to 1977, the civilian labor force growth rate was 4.1, a moderate level of growth in comparison to other study area counties. Unemployment has been fluctuating as a result of agricultural change, but has been consistently lower than the state mean since 1971. In 1977 though, the unemployment rate at 7.0 was higher than the state level of 5.3. The citizens of Beaver County have approximately 18 percent of their population receiving public assistance, compared to the Utah mean of 14.7 percent. Per capita income has also been rising since 1970, and in 1977, the per capita income was \$5,114. This is 86 percent of the Utah average.

People in Beaver County were asked by Lewis and Associates how they would like to see public funds appropriated. Over 50 percent of the respondents wanted public tax money to be spent on the following:

1. Better health and medical services
2. Improved educational facilities
3. Developing local industry
4. Better housing
5. Recreational opportunities and cultural refinement

Like many small town communities, the citizens of Beaver County would like to see changes occur that would be beneficial to their community, and that would allow more young people to remain in the area. Developing local industry is supported as a method for doing this.

Table 1.1.8-1. Quality of life indicators, Beaver County.

	ANNUAL EST.	CARK FARM EST.	1970 PERIOD	1970 EST.	1970 PERIOD	1970 EST.	1970 PERIOD	1970 EST.
Population								
Population (1970)	4,100	4,100	1970	4,100	1970	4,100	1970	4,100
Population (1970) (1000)	4.1	4.1	1970	4.1	1970	4.1	1970	4.1
Employment								
Employed in Service Occupations (1970)	12.8	8.1	1970	12.8	1970	12.8	1970	8.1
Employed in Manufacturing with More than 100 Employees (1970)	12.0	8.7	1970	12.0	1970	12.0	1970	8.7
Employed in Manufacturing with Fewer than 100 Employees (1970)	12.0	8.7	1970	12.0	1970	12.0	1970	8.7
Employed in Retailers in Percent of Housing Units (1970)	12.0	12.0	1970	12.0	1970	12.0	1970	NA
Employed in Manufacturing (1970)	12.41	8.14	1970	12.41	1970	12.41	1970	8.14
Education								
Elementary School Enrollment Rate (1970-71)	94	93.1	1970	94	1970	94	1970	93.1
Employment Rate (1970)	64.8	64.4	1970	64.8	1970	64.8	1970	64.4
Employment Rate (1970-71)	64.86	64.49	1970-71	64.86	1970-71	64.86	1970-71	64.49
Employment in Education and Child Assistance Rate (1970)	15.0	15.0	1970	15.0	1970	15.0	1970	15.0
Health								
Physicians in Population (1970)	1.0	1.2	1970	1.0	1970	1.0	1970	1.2
Hospital Bed Occupancy (1970)	3.2	3.4	1970	3.2	1970	3.2	1970	3.4
Hospitalized Persons in Population (1970)	0.1	0.2	1970	0.1	1970	0.1	1970	0.2
Hospital Beds in Population (1970)	4.4	4.	1970	4.4	1970	4.4	1970	4.0
Public Safety								
Police Officers in Population (1970)	2.8	3.4	1970	2.8	1970	2.8	1970	NA
Permanant Police Population (1970)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Violent Crimes in Population (1970)	4.8	3.6	1970	4.8	1970	4.8	1970	3.6
Violent Crimes in Population (1970-71)	4.5	84.9	1970-71	4.5	1970-71	4.5	1970-71	84.9
Social Disorganization								
Divorce Rates in Population (1970)	11.2	18.6	1970	11.2	1970	11.2	1970	18.6
Violent Crime Rate in Population (1970)	6.3	21.3	1970	6.3	1970	6.3	1970	21.3
Alcoholism Rate in Population (1970)	38.3	46.0	1970	38.3	1970	38.3	1970	46.0
Education								
Median School Year Completed (1970)	12.1	12.4	1970	12.1	1970	12.1	1970	12.4
High School Rate	41.4	51.0	1970	41.4	1970	41.4	1970	51.0

* U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1978.

9456-1

Nevada Dept. of Education, 1979, Research Bulletin, Vol. 21, No. 1

Utah - Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1978, Annual Report of the State Superintendent.

Nevada Office of Planning Coordination, 1978, Nevada Statistical Abstract.

Utah Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Statistical Abstract of Utah, 1979.

Cuthill, R. and D. Koppelman, 1975, Urban Planning and Design Criteria, New York, Litton Educational Publishing, Inc.

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U.S. Dept. of Commerce, 1979, Bureau of Economic Analysis Computer Printouts.

Pollock, J. et al., 1979, Environmental Impact Data Book.

U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1977, City and County Data Book, 1978.

Nevada Office of Health Planning and Resources, 1977, Nevada State Plan for Health.

United States Dept. of Justice, 1977, Uniform Crime Rates for the United States--1977, U.S. Govt., 1978.

U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1977, County and City Data Book, 1977.

power is supplied by generators. A gas pipeline may be built, passing near the proposed site, and fuel requirements are supplied by bottled gas, fuel oil, and propane. Diesel fuel is trucked in from Las Vegas, Nevada, and Salt Lake City, Utah. Power is supplied via two 46 kV subtransmission lines.

1.1-10. MILFORD LOCATION (1.1-10)

The proposed base site is located approximately 20 mi southwest of the town of Milford, Utah. It lies along an unpaved county road which runs generally east and west between the towns of Blanding and Milford. The community of Milford is served by several state and county roads. A schematic map of the existing roads in the area, the proposed base site and 1978 traffic volumes is shown in figure 1.1-10. The traffic volume along all of the roads in the vicinity is less than 5000 vehicles per day.

1.1-11. MILFORD AREA (1.1-11)

1.1-11.1. Native Americans

Archaeological and ethnographic sites associated with Southern Paiutes are scattered throughout the southern Escalante Desert and surrounding mountains. These sites are most numerous and occur in the well-watered areas of the San Juan, Colorado, and Mancos Mountain ranges. The Beaver River Valley was part of the traditional lands of the Kwuimpits band of Southern Paiutes, and direct descendants of these people still live in the area. It is likely that strong cultural ties to the land still exist among these people.

The proposed base sites at Milford and Beryl encompass the same Native American cultural resources as the area under consideration, the discussion given in Section 1.1-11 of the Milford area applies here.

1.1-11.2. Native Americans

Archaeological sites within the aboriginal territory of the Kwuimpits band of Southern Paiutes, the southernmost band occupied the once game-rich Beaver River Valley. The area under consideration is also within the possible range of the Cedar Mountain Peak band of Southern Paiutes. Descendants of these people still live today in the Cedar City, Kanosh, and Richfield Indian colonies. Research on these groups and their specific data is currently in progress.

Archaeological and ethnographic American cultural resources in the Milford area are likely to be relatively historic. Southern Paiute sites are expected along the county roads, but the considerable disturbance of these remains may have already occurred due to modern cultural development. Sensitive pine-nut gathering areas of the San Juan and Mancos Mountains are likely to be present in the mountain ranges immediately adjacent to the Milford area. In addition, Southern Paiutes regard the San Juan River as their year-round range, and this river is an extremely important feature.

Archaeological and ethnographic lands of Native American communities at the Milford area are located in the Milford area between the Kanosh and Richfield colonies to the north and the Blanding colony to the south.

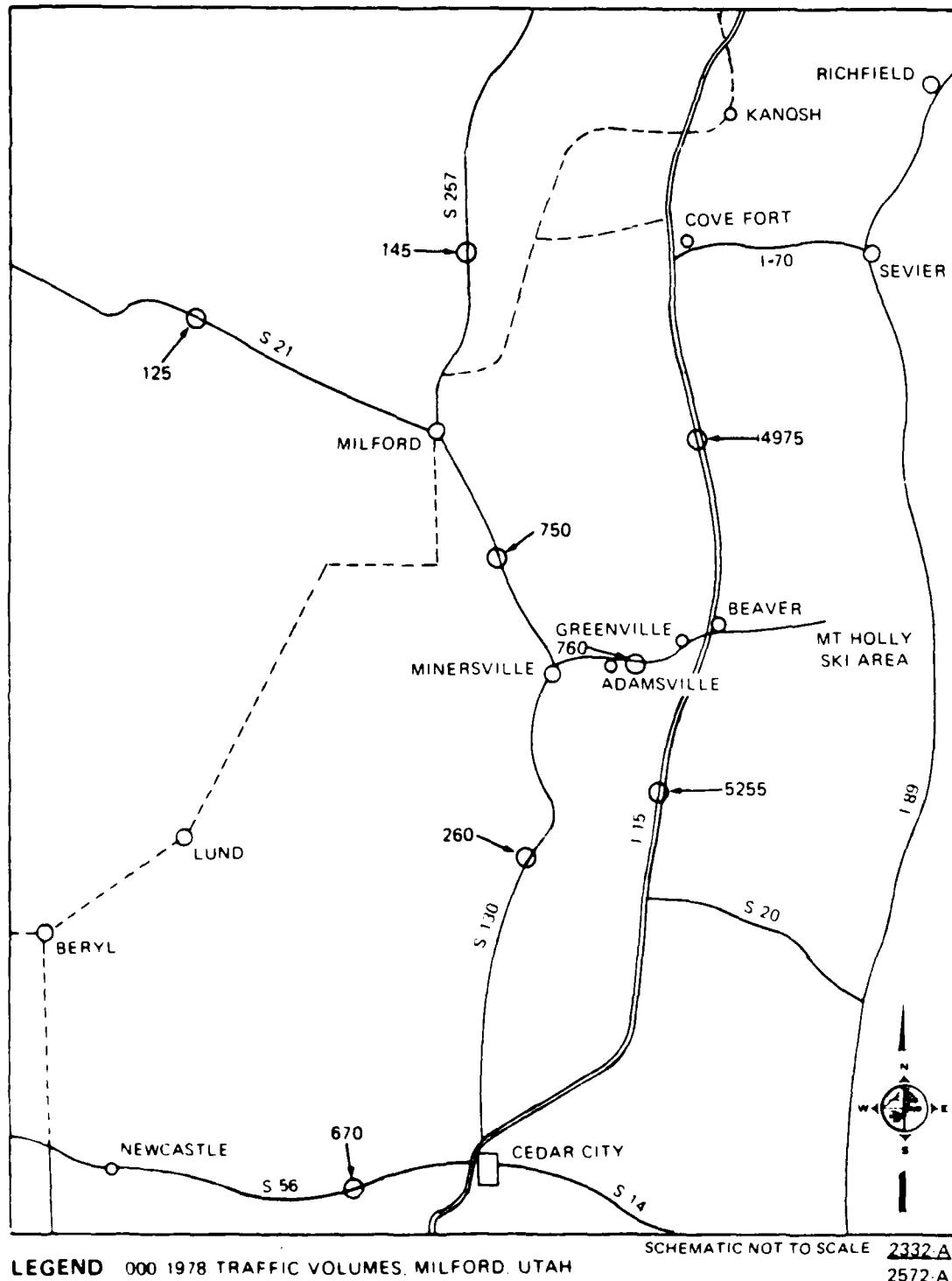


Figure 1.1.1-1. Existing traffic volumes in the vicinity of Milford.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL RESOURCES (1.1.12)

Intensive surveys have not been conducted in the vicinity of the Milford OB, and there are no currently recorded sites in the immediate project area. However, the proximity of numerous sites to the north of Milford suggests that the Beaver River drainage is the most sensitive area in the region. Types of sites that are predicted to occur in the OB vicinity include limited activity sites such as lithic scatters and short term campsites, and historic sites due to the proximity of the historic mining area of Shauntie near Topache Peak.

Within the Milford watershed, there are 70 previously recorded archaeological sites (Table 1.1.12-1). Within a 20 mi radius of the Milford OB, approximately 45 percent of the land is of moderate to high sensitivity.

Paleontological Resources

The Milford OB siting area is located on alluvial valley fill in an area that at one time was inundated by Lake Bonneville. The disturbance of Bonneville sediments through excavation has the potential for destroying fossils contained in the sediment. Sites proposed for excavation or earth moving activities can be examined to determine the possible presence of fossil material.

OTHER PROJECTS (1.1.13)

Economic Activity

While economic growth has been relatively slow, expansion of mineral production and the development of energy resources are forecast for the county in the near future. Geothermal energy exploration and construction of a 20-megawatt plant at Roosevelt Hot Springs is expected to increase county employment levels by about 100 beginning in 1980 and continuing through 1994. The second major project forecast--the Pine Grove Molybdenum Project (PGMP)--includes mining and milling of 10,000-30,000 tons of ore per day. PGMP will employ about 500 workers beginning in 1982 increasing to around 700 in 1984 and continuing at that level through 1994. Alunite mining and processing is the third major project scheduled in Beaver County. About 1,000 workers would be employed mining, milling, and processing 12,000 tons of ore per day beginning in 1986 and continuing through 1994. Employment growth in the mining and energy industries will spur additional growth in other industries in the county. The trade, services, and construction sectors will receive much of this induced employment.

Table 1.1.13-1 presents employment projections over the 1980-1994 period for Beaver County. These forecasts have been separated into Baseline 1 and Baseline 2. The first set of projections are essentially an extrapolation of 1967-1978 trends in Beaver County. Baseline 2 includes Baseline 1 growth plus the Roosevelt Hot Springs geothermal power project, PGMP, and alunit mining and processing. These projections have been developed by the University of Utah's Bureau of Business and Economic Research (BBER). They project employment by place of residence and not by place of work, as in Tables 1.1.1-1 and 1.1.1-2. In the case of Beaver County, some people living in the county work elsewhere, thereby increasing BBERs employment figures. In comparison to the 1977 employment figure of 1,726 presented in the above mentioned tables, employment by place of residence for this

100% READING SURVEY

NAME	GRADE	PERCENT
ROBERT BROWN	1	100
ROBERT BROWN	2	100
ROBERT BROWN	3	100
ROBERT BROWN	4	100
ROBERT BROWN	5	100
ROBERT BROWN	6	100
ROBERT BROWN	7	100
ROBERT BROWN	8	100
ROBERT BROWN	9	100
ROBERT BROWN	10	100
ROBERT BROWN	11	100
ROBERT BROWN	12	100
ROBERT BROWN	13	100
ROBERT BROWN	14	100
ROBERT BROWN	15	100
ROBERT BROWN	16	100
ROBERT BROWN	17	100
ROBERT BROWN	18	100
ROBERT BROWN	19	100
ROBERT BROWN	20	100
ROBERT BROWN	21	100
ROBERT BROWN	22	100
ROBERT BROWN	23	100
ROBERT BROWN	24	100
ROBERT BROWN	25	100
ROBERT BROWN	26	100
ROBERT BROWN	27	100
ROBERT BROWN	28	100
ROBERT BROWN	29	100
ROBERT BROWN	30	100
ROBERT BROWN	31	100
ROBERT BROWN	32	100
ROBERT BROWN	33	100
ROBERT BROWN	34	100
ROBERT BROWN	35	100
ROBERT BROWN	36	100
ROBERT BROWN	37	100
ROBERT BROWN	38	100
ROBERT BROWN	39	100
ROBERT BROWN	40	100
ROBERT BROWN	41	100
ROBERT BROWN	42	100
ROBERT BROWN	43	100
ROBERT BROWN	44	100
ROBERT BROWN	45	100
ROBERT BROWN	46	100
ROBERT BROWN	47	100
ROBERT BROWN	48	100
ROBERT BROWN	49	100
ROBERT BROWN	50	100
ROBERT BROWN	51	100
ROBERT BROWN	52	100
ROBERT BROWN	53	100
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ROBERT BROWN	58	100
ROBERT BROWN	59	100
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ROBERT BROWN	62	100
ROBERT BROWN	63	100
ROBERT BROWN	64	100
ROBERT BROWN	65	100
ROBERT BROWN	66	100
ROBERT BROWN	67	100
ROBERT BROWN	68	100
ROBERT BROWN	69	100
ROBERT BROWN	70	100
ROBERT BROWN	71	100
ROBERT BROWN	72	100
ROBERT BROWN	73	100
ROBERT BROWN	74	100
ROBERT BROWN	75	100
ROBERT BROWN	76	100
ROBERT BROWN	77	100
ROBERT BROWN	78	100
ROBERT BROWN	79	100
ROBERT BROWN	80	100
ROBERT BROWN	81	100
ROBERT BROWN	82	100
ROBERT BROWN	83	100
ROBERT BROWN	84	100
ROBERT BROWN	85	100
ROBERT BROWN	86	100
ROBERT BROWN	87	100
ROBERT BROWN	88	100
ROBERT BROWN	89	100
ROBERT BROWN	90	100
ROBERT BROWN	91	100
ROBERT BROWN	92	100
ROBERT BROWN	93	100
ROBERT BROWN	94	100
ROBERT BROWN	95	100
ROBERT BROWN	96	100
ROBERT BROWN	97	100
ROBERT BROWN	98	100
ROBERT BROWN	99	100
ROBERT BROWN	100	100

100%

Table 1.1.13-1. Projected employment by major industrial sector,
Beaver County, 1980-1994.

BEAVER COUNTY	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
<u>Baseline 1</u>															
Agriculture	26	27	27	27	27	27	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	29	29
Mining	45	46	47	48	50	51	52	54	55	56	58	59	61	62	64
Contract Construction	54	55	58	60	63	65	67	68	69	70	72	74	75	76	79
Manufacturing	124	127	131	134	138	141	144	147	149	152	156	158	162	165	169
Transport, Communication, Utilities	198	204	210	217	223	232	237	243	249	255	261	268	275	282	289
Wholesale & Retail Trade	350	360	372	384	397	410	417	424	430	437	443	451	458	466	474
Finance, Ins., Real Estate	31	32	34	36	37	38	39	39	41	42	42	43	43	44	44
Services	212	222	231	242	255	268	274	279	284	291	296	302	309	316	322
Government	353	359	366	374	382	389	394	396	399	402	405	408	410	413	415
Non-Farm Proprietors	75	77	80	83	85	88	90	91	91	92	94	95	96	97	98
Total	1,469	1,511	1,555	1,605	1,657	1,712	1,741	1,768	1,796	1,825	1,854	1,886	1,918	1,950	1,980
<u>Baseline 2</u>															
Agriculture	26	27	28	29	30	30	32	31	30	31	31	31	31	32	32
Mining	164	130	628	629	806	803	804	805	1806	1807	1809	1810	1812	1813	1815
Contract Construction	57	108	293	1076	1322	1703	2050	1189	144	146	144	152	153	162	159
Manufacturing	124	127	135	140	147	152	156	156	158	162	165	168	171	174	178
Transport, Communication, Utilities	193	205	223	234	244	254	262	262	268	274	281	287	295	303	310
Wholesale & Retail Trade	364	374	457	556	622	666	722	631	638	650	659	674	686	699	704
Finance, Ins., Real Estate	34	35	54	74	88	98	109	90	92	93	90	96	96	97	100
Services	223	236	313	411	472	554	593	498	499	504	527	530	549	550	568
Government	361	370	423	484	532	481	603	543	538	555	562	564	567	580	585
Non-Farm Proprietors	80	83	116	149	172	187	210	175	175	171	176	181	181	186	187
Total	1,635	1,700	2,669	3,783	4,434	5,020	5,542	4,379	4,348	4,395	4,443	4,492	4,541	4,595	4,636

3590-1

source: Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of Utah, 1980.

same year equals 1,740 jobs (Utah Department of Employment Security, 1980). Employment by place of residence for 1978 and 1979 equals 1,910 and 1,960, respectively. Forecasts for both baselines project a decline in employment by place of residence to 1,469 (Baseline 1) and 1,635 (Baseline 2) in 1980. Under Baseline 1 conditions, subsequent to 1980, employment is forecast to increase at an annual average rate of 2.2 percent over the 1980-1994 period, while the total number of jobs are forecast to increase by 511. Baseline 2 employment is slightly higher than Baseline 1 in 1980 and experiences sharp increases between 1982 and 1986.

The average annual growth rate between 1980 and 1986 is 22.6 percent due mainly to large employment increases in the mining and construction sectors. However, under Baseline 2, between 1986 and 1988, an estimated 1,906 construction jobs will be eliminated causing a reduction in overall county employment of 11.4 percent per year, however, about 1,000 additional alunite mining jobs, projected to begin in 1988, will relieve some of the economic strain that would be created by construction layoffs. After 1988, Beaver County employment is forecast to grow very slowly at about 1.1 percent per year through 1994 under Baseline 2. The mining and energy projects would very likely induce significant stress on the county's economy as industries adjust such as local labor shortages, wage inflation, and in-migration of new workers in key occupations.

Population

Under the assumption that Beaver County experiences growth in the future as it has in the past, the population can be expected to increase steadily at an average annual growth rate of 1.5 percent from 4,455 in 1980 to 5,516 in 1994. See Baseline I in Figure 1.1.13-1. On the assumption that a number of planned projects inmaterialize, the population growth pattern will vary dramatically from that described above. See Baseline II in Figure 1.1.13-1. After 1981 the population will rise rapidly at an average annual rate of 25 percent until 1980, after which time it declines to 9,715 in 1988 and thereafter rise gradually at an average annual rate of 1.4 percent until 1994.

1.2 NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

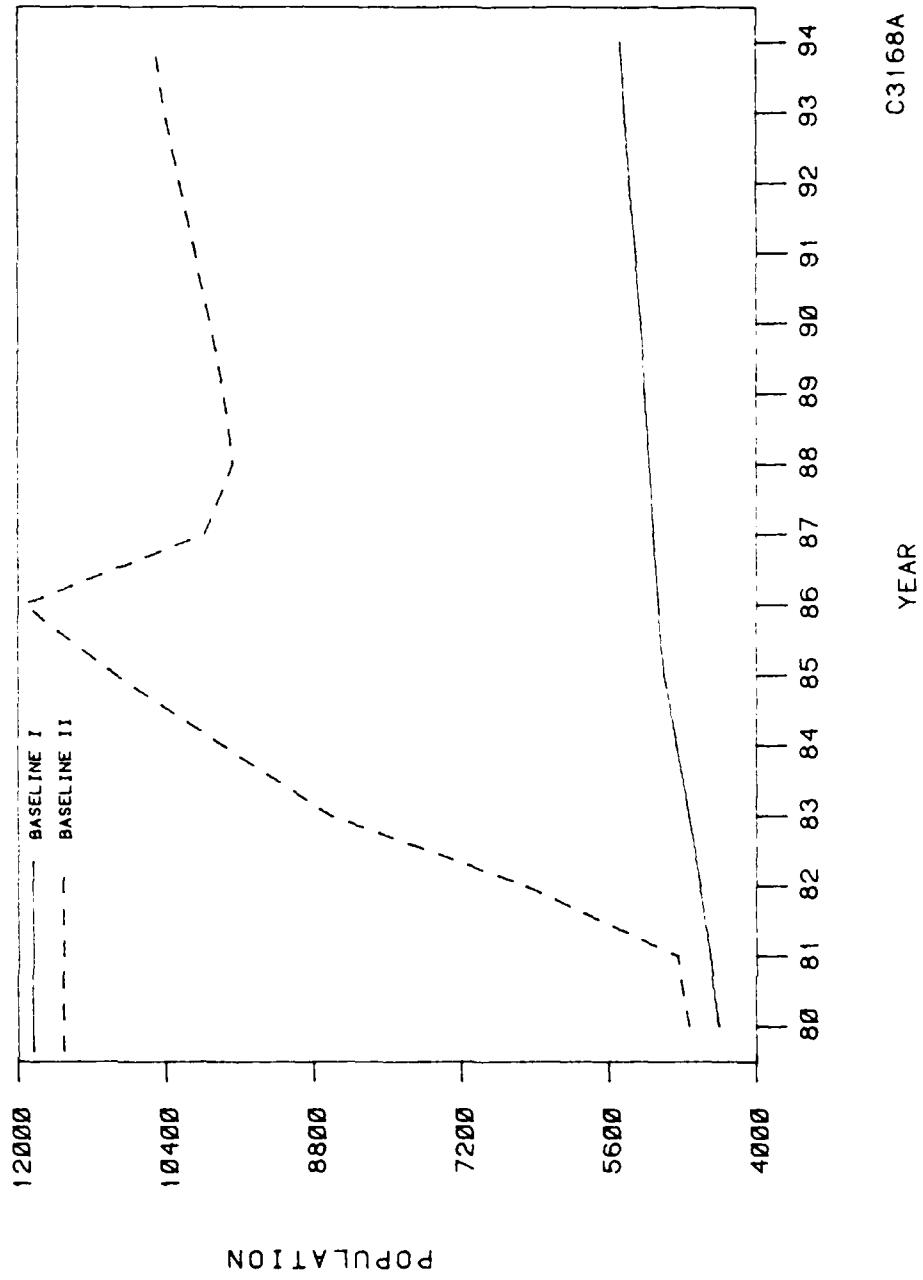
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES; VEGETATION (1.2.1)

Vegetation

Figure 1.2.1-1 shows the candidate OB location near Milford with respect to major vegetation types in the surrounding region that occupy areas large enough to be mapped at the given scale. The vegetation types occurring within the proposed site are alkali sink scrub, shadscale scrub, pinyon-juniper woodland and Great Basin sagebrush. The remainder of the valley has the above plus desert salt marsh vegetation, riparian woodland, and agricultural and/or disturbed zones. All of the vegetation types in this valley are composed of a number of identified features. The information used here is based on data acquired from the Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (Shantz, 1940) and reconnaissance field studies conducted for this report.

The valley bottom in and around the proposed site is covered by alkali sink scrub, a vegetation type typical of heavy, saline soils. The proposed airstrip is

POPULATION PROJECTIONS, BEAVER COUNTY, 1980-1994



Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah, September, 1980

Figure 1.1.13-1. Population projections, Beaver County, 1980-1994.

C3168A
YEAR

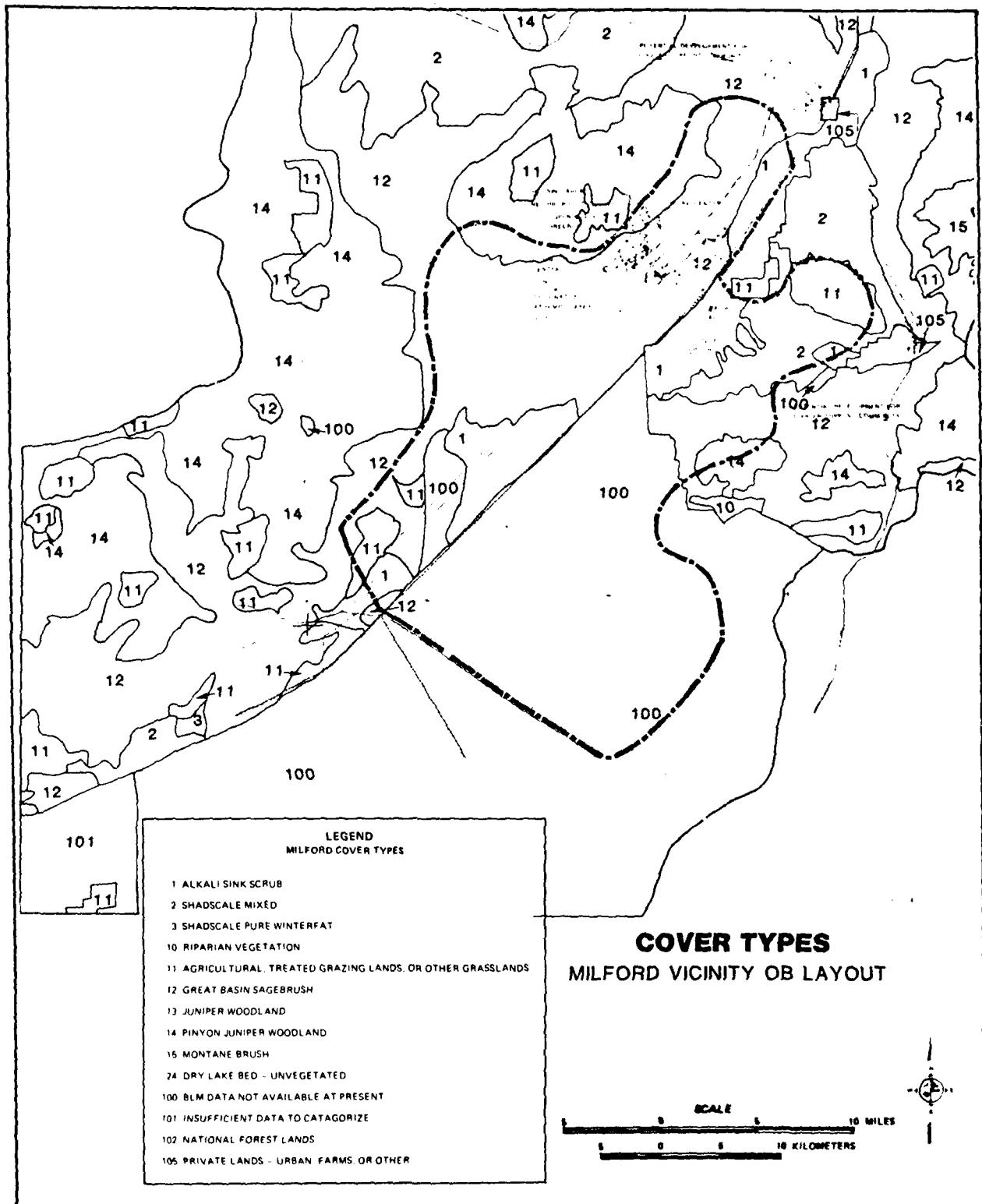


Figure 1.2.1-1. Vegetation cover types in the vicinity of Milford.

located within this vegetation type, as is approximately one quarter of the OBTS. In deeper parts of the valley bottom this low open scrub type is dominated by greasewood (Sarcobatus vermiculatus) on mounds, with saltgrass (Distichlis spicata var. stricta) and rabbitbrush (Chrysothamnus spp.) between the mounds. Covering a larger area is a transition zone of a mixture of greasewood and shadscale (Atriplex confertifolia).

Shadscale scrub is typically located above alkali sink scrub in the valley bottom. This open, low growing shrub type prefers soils of low salt content, but can tolerate saline soils. A number of shadscale vegetation subtypes may be identified within the proposed OB site and Milford Valley in general. Within the proposed OB site the dominant subtype is a widely spaced, low rabbitbrush stand, which is most abundant west of the railroad tracks and extends up to the elevation of Great Basin sagebrush. Approximately two-thirds of the proposed OB site is within this vegetation subtype.

Great Basin sagebrush, found above 5,200 ft (1,585 m) elevation, is rather limited in extent in this area. This vegetation type is typically found on deep, permeable, nonsaline soils of the alluvial fans and bajada slopes. The vegetation is fairly dense, usually one meter or less in height, with an understory of bunchgrasses and forbs. The dominant shrub is Great Basin sagebrush (Artemesia tridentata), which appears as homogenous stands in some areas of the valley and with rabbitbrush as a co-dominant in other areas. The Great Basin sagebrush of the Escalante Valley has been over-grazed in many areas to the point that the perennial herbs and grasses of the understory are almost entirely lacking. Due to a predominance of shallow soils in this region, 18 to 30 inches (45 to 76 cm), most of the Great Basin sagebrush is dwarfed in appearance.

The vegetation of Milford Valley in the northern Escalante Desert is typical of the Escalante Desert region as a whole. The U.S. Department of Agriculture information indicates that desert salt marsh vegetation occurs in at least three isolated areas south of Milford and in a larger continuous area at Beaver Bottoms, north of Milford. One of the dominant species of the Beaver Bottoms area salt marsh is tamarisk (Tamarix spp.), a large shrub to 15 ft (4.6 m) tall, with a carpet of saltgrass (Distichlis spicata var. stricta) and greasewood shrubs in the understory. The remaining areas are characterized by salt flats and poorly drained bogs. Pickleweed (Salicornia spp.) dominates the seasonally boggy zones and merges with saltgrass on the drier saltflats. This vegetation is low-growing and typically forms a dense carpet with some bare ground.

Alkali sink scrub borders the desert salt marsh vegetation along a transition zone in which some characteristic species of both vegetation types occur together. Further out of the valley bottom, alkali sink scrub is typically dominated by greasewood. The broad valley floor at the northern part of the valley has large expanses of alkali sink scrub.

Shadscale scrub is rather extensive in the northern end of the valley. This vegetation type and its associated subtypes are more extensive than any of the other vegetation types of the valley floor.

Scattered throughout the valley floor and bajadas are isolated areas dominated by bunchgrass. Based upon the configuration of the identified areas and the range

practices in this region, it is likely that these areas represent successful range conversions to introduced bunchgrass dominance.

Around Minersville and areas in the northern end of the valley, are areas dominated by annual forbs and grasses. These areas may represent range conversions or random disturbances which allow in the establishment of weedy species such as Russian thistle (Salsola iberica), cheatgrass (Bromus tectorum) and native desert forbs.

Along the Beaver River north of Minersville, are small areas of riparian woodland. This vegetation type is characterized by a sparse to moderately dense growth of small to medium-sized mesophytic deciduous trees. The dominant species are Fremont cottonwood (Populus fremontii), and several species of willow (Salix spp.).

On the upper bajadas, Great Basin sagebrush predominates as a narrow band below pinyon-juniper woodland. This vegetation type is in greatest abundance around the Milford area. The pinyon-juniper vegetation type occurs above Great Basin sagebrush as a narrow band on the east side of the valley from 6,000 ft (1,829 m) to 7,000 ft (2,134 m), and as a much broader, higher band on the west side of the valley. This woodland type is composed of small evergreen trees, of open canopy, with an understory of big sagebrush. At the lower reaches, Utah juniper (Juniperus osteosperma) dominates with a moderately dense understory of medium-sized shrubs. The dominance shifts to pinyons (Pinus monophylla) in the higher elevations, with mixed pinyon-juniper woodlands at mid-elevations.

Wildlife

The proposed OB site near Milford, Utah, is directly in pronghorn antelope range. Mule deer can be found in all the mountains in this area, although numbers are presently low. Ten to fifteen miles to the east is Minersville Lake State Park, which is a major waterfowl area in the West Desert.

Aquatic Species

No game fishing opportunities are present in the Milford Watershed. However, the adjacent Beaver Watershed has game fish habitats in the Beaver River drainage and Rockyford Reservoir. This drainage is from 10 to 30 miles southeast of Milford. The upper reaches of the Sevier River are 50 miles (80 km) or more eastward. These would provide significant game fishing opportunities.

Protected Species

A bald eagle roost site is located a few miles east of Minersville Lake State Park in the Black Mountains, and one is known in Wah Wah Valley. The approach departure corridor near Milford goes through the Bald Eagle habitat area, making it unusable for the birds, to a major transplant site of the federally listed endangered Utah prairie dog, located in Pine Valley.

No protected or recommended protected aquatic biota occur within 30 miles of this potential OB siting location.

Two plant species which are recommended for threatened status are found just north of Milford. They are the dwarf beard-tongue (Penstemon nanus) and the tufted globe-mallow (Sphaeralcea caespitosa). Two populations of the Tunnel Springs beard-tongue (Penstemon concinnus) lie approximately 10 mi to the west of the road to the designated deployment area and operational base test site. One population of rare cactus (Sclerocactus pubispinus) lies adjacent to Highway 21, about 20 mi north of the layout. It is found in association with 6 other rare plant species which are limited to the soils of the Sevy Dolomite Formation found in this area. The Tunnel Springs beardtongue has a high possibility of being federally listed in the near future and the cactus is recommended for endangered status by authorities in Nevada/Utah.

Wilderness and Significant Natural Areas

Recommended designated wilderness study areas and significant natural areas located within a 50 mi radius of the potential Milford OB site are listed in Table 1.2.1-1.

SURFACE WATER - MILFORD (1.2.2)

Source

The principal source of surface water in the vicinity of Milford is the Beaver River and essentially all its water originates outside the valley. The 1914-71 average annual inflow to the Milford area was $34.0 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$. Other streams in the Milford area are ephemeral and flow only in direct response to snowmelt and intense rainstorms.

Most of the precipitation within the area is lost by direct evaporation, by restoration of soil moisture that is later transpired by vegetation or evaporation to the atmosphere, and by runoff in surface streams which seldom reach the valley floor. The mean annual runoff from the entire surrounding mountain area (approximately 810 mi^2) is about 29.6 hm^3 .

Streams and Canals

The Beaver River enters through a canyon just east of Minersville (a town located approximately 12 mi southeast of Milford). However, the river channel is generally dry before it reaches Milford because the streamflow is diverted. The generally dry channel extends northward from Milford to a stream gap about 24 mi north of Milford where it leaves the valley.

In addition to the river, two ephemeral tributaries enter the area an unnamed stream at the southeast and Cove Creek in the northeast. Only rarely do any of the ephemeral flows reach the lower parts of the valley, and only negligible amounts flow out of the valley in the Beaver River channel.

About 5 mi east of Minersville, all the flow of the Beaver River is diverted to the Minersville and low line Canals and the Utopia Ditch for irrigation in the area between Minersville and Milford.

Table 1.2.1-1. Potential wilderness and significant natural areas within a 50 mile radius of Milford OB site.

POTENTIAL WILDERNESS AREAS	
AREA	MILES FROM OB SITE
White Rock Range	43
Wah Wah Mountains	30
Wah Wah Mountains	35
Cedar Breaks National Monument	40
Cedar Breaks	38
Spring Canyon	48
Taylor Creek Canyon	50
La Verkin Creek Canyon	50
King Top	48

SIGNIFICANT NATURAL AREAS	
Steamboat Mountain	25
Indian Peak Wildlife Management Area	29
Gleason Canyon	50
Cedar Breaks	40
Deer Habitat Management Area	31

3124-1

Lakes and Reservoirs

Rocky Ford Dam controls the flow of the Beaver River and impounds water in the Minersville Reservoir at the head of the Beaver River Canyon, about 8 km east of Minersville.

Springs

Of at least 33 springs in the Milford area, the only spring discharging from the principal groundwater reservoir during 1970-71 is Thermo Hot Springs; the average annual quantity is $4.2 \times 10^4 \text{ ft}^3$. Although no cold-water springs discharged from the principal groundwater reservoir in the Milford area in 1972, it is estimated that before extensive use of wells, discharge was near $.18 \text{ m}^3/\text{hr}$ per year.

Drainage

The Milford area is drained by the Beaver River and numerous ephemeral tributaries. This system is part of the larger Sevier River drainage that terminates at Sevier Lake.

Current Use

Streamflow from the Beaver River is diverted below Minersville (before it reaches Milford) for irrigation during the growing season and for stock watering during the non-growing season.

The small amount of runoff in ephemeral streams has not warranted impoundment of distribution facilities except for a few small stockponds and flood control structures near Milford and Minersville. These small structures do not regularly augment the water supply in the valley. Occasionally, water from flood control structures is used for irrigation.

GROUNDWATER - MILFORD (1.2.3)

The Milford OB site is located in the Milford hydrological unit in the northern portion of the Escalante Desert. The area is flanked in the north by the Cricket Mountains, to the south by the Black Mountain Range, bounded in the west by the Shauntie Hills, Star Range and Beaver Lake Mountains and by the Mineral Mountains in the east. Groundwater recharge results from seepage of intermittent stream flow from the surrounding mountains and foothills as well as infiltration from irrigation ditches and fields. The principal drainage is to the north near Black Rock, but little groundwater makes it that far; it is pumped from wells for irrigation needs along the way. There are southerly and southeasterly drainages from the Shauntie Hills and Star Range.

Annual recharge is estimated to be 58,000 AF/yr (AF/yr = acre feet/year). Annual discharge from wells in 1970 and 1971 was 56 KAFY (Mower and Cordova 1974) and is currently estimated to be 65 KAFY, of which 98 percent is used for irrigation (Fugro, 1980). An additional 24 KAFY is lost to evapotranspiration. The annual discharge of 81 KAFY exceeds perennial yield, the system, therefore, is in overdraft and the level of the water table is decreasing. Mower and Cordova (1974) report a 30 ft decline in water level from 1950 to 1974. No water is currently available in the area and the Utah State engineer is not approving new appropriation applications.

SOILS/SLOPE (1.2.4)

Several soil associations are present southwest of Milford in the area being considered as a potential OB site. A predominant association is made up of Aridisols and found on valley bottoms and floodplains: the Typic Natrargids - Xerollic Natrargids - Typic Calciorhids association (Wilson, et a., March 1975). This association consists primarily of deep, moderately to very strongly alkaline soils. The surface layers are loams, silt loams, and silty clay loams, while the subsoils are fines and fine loamy. Permeability is moderately slow to very slow and slopes are smooth to gently undulating (from less than 1 percent up to 3 percent).

On the alluvial fans and low terraces, two soil associations are present which are made up of soils from the Aridisols and Entisol orders: the Xerollic Calciorhids - Xeric Torriofluvent association and the Typic Torrifluvent - Typic Torriorthent association. These soils are deep and mildly to strongly alkaline. The surface layers are loams, silt loams and sandy loams while the subsoils are loamy skeletal, fine loamy, fine silty and sandy. Slopes range from smooth to gently undulating to rolling (from less than 1 percent to nearly 30 percent).

Seismicity

Seismicity ranges from moderate to moderately severe in the Milford siting area, which is located within the Intermountain seismic belt, and is associated with the Hurricane/Wasatch Fault seismic system. This belt is the locus of frequent historic small to moderate earthquakes, although larger quakes are suggested from the geologic record.

AIR QUALITY (1.2.5)

Milford, Utah is in the center of Beaver County in the southwestern portion of the state. Particulate emissions, excluding windblown sources, are reported as 2088 tons/yr (1894 tonnes/yr) and gaseous emissions are relatively low (see Table 1.2.5-1).

No air quality monitoring data exists for this site. Existing and proposed Class I areas within 100 mi of Milford are Zion National Park (existing), Bryce Canyon National Park (existing), and Cedar Breaks National Monument (recommended for redesignation to Class I status).

Climatology

Mean annual precipitation is .3 in. less than Beryl (8 in.). Visibility is excellent, with a mean annual range of 70 miles. Average annual wind speeds are 4.0 mps in the morning and 6.0 mps in the afternoon.

Table 1.2.5-1. Total emissions and emission density levels of alternative potential OB locations.

EMISSIONS		POTENTIAL SITUATION SOURCE DATA		POTENTIAL SITUATION SOURCE DATA		POTENTIAL SITUATION SOURCE DATA	
EMISSION LEVEL ^a	FLY. STATE/IA	EMISSION LEVEL ^a	FLY. STATE/IA	EMISSION LEVEL ^a	FLY. STATE/IA	EMISSION LEVEL ^a	FLY. STATE/IA
Total particulate Emissions Tons/yr	72,666	115,740	115,740	115,740	4,541	51,323	28,275
Particulate Density Tons/yr/mi ²	37.4	17.3	17.3	17.3	<1	0.1-<10	1-<10
Total SO _x Emissions Tons/yr	274,426	33,363,274,426	974	158	<94	74,428	138,083
SO _x Density Tons/yr/mi ²	10-<100	9.1-<10	<1	<1	<1	0.1-<10	<1
Total NO _x Emissions Tons/yr	12,641	12,641-36,370	1,836	243	1,588	140,323	29,202
NO _x Density Tons/yr/mi ²	<1	0.1-<10	<3	<3	<3	0.1-<30	<3
Total Hydrocarbon Emissions Tons/yr	15,673	15,673-23,071	2,223	1,186	2,114	152,036	38,471
Hydrocarbon Density Tons/yr/mi ²	<3	0.1-<10	<3	<3	<3	0.3-<30	<3
Total CO Emissions Tons/yr	79,806	79,806-131,010	11,764	6,119	11,949	1,100,143	112,916
CO Density Tons/yr/mi ²	<1	0.1-<10	<10	<10	<10	0.1-<300	10-30

1172 1

^aParticulate data are latest data available from EPA, if available (year indicated). Particulate data are reported on hydrocarbons sub-base in terms of tons/yr. Particulate data are from BEIS (1971), unless otherwise indicated. Particulate data from ASCE are from 1970 ASCE.

Reported particulate values for South Dakota, Iowa, and North Dakota are available in terms of tons/yr. Particulate data do not include contribution from windblown particulate sources.

Particulate and particulate density reported for ASCE are from ASCE (1971). Density values from EPA (1971). Particulate and particulate density reported for FTA (1971). Density values from FTA (1971). Particulate density reported (1971).

beaver. Employment by place of employment, in Beaver.

Table 2.1.1-2. N-X related system employment by place of employment, in Beaver.

ALTERNATIVE 3, FULL DEPLOYMENT - NEVADA/UTAH
 BASE I AT MILFORD, UT (BEAVER CO 1)
 BASE II AT ELY, NV (WHITE PINE CO 1)

TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT	NUMBER OF JOBS											
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
TECHNICAL FACILITIES												
CONSTRUCTION	0	0	200	1330	1630	230	0	0	0	0	0	0
ASSEMBLY + CONSTRUCTION	0	0	10	280	360	80	0	0	0	0	0	0
BASE												
CONSTRUCTION	1130	1800	2200	2000	1200	2850	2800	2800	2650	2650	0	0
ASSEMBLY AND CHECKOUT	0	250	900	1800	2850	2850	2850	2850	2850	2850	2850	2850
OPERATIONS												
OFFICERS	0	0	100	200	300	400	300	400	400	400	400	400
ENLISTED PERSONNEL	0	0	930	1922	2900	2030	4800	5750	5750	5750	5750	5750
CIVILIANS	0	0	200	275	550	750	920	1150	1150	1150	1150	1150
TOTAL DIRECT												
INDIRECT	903	2246	2392	4921	4880	3987	3204	1780	992	831	843	845
TOTAL	2033	4196	8233	12831	14690	18267	12234	11930	8342	8331	8343	8343

SOURCE: HDR SCIENCES, 31-OCT-80

Table 2.1.1-2 indicates that peak total employment by place of work could reach 14,700 jobs in 1986, almost seven times the trend growth employment projections of 2,200 jobs, and almost 300 percent of 5,200 jobs under Baseline 2 in 1986 (see Tables 4.2.2.1-9 and 4.2.2.1-10). A more important measure of local economic impacts is derived by adjusting employment by place of work to place of residence; this accounts for cross-county commuting. In the case of Beaver County, the figure of 14,700 jobs given above, adjusts downward to 13,600, indicating roughly 1,000 workers employed in the county would live elsewhere, particularly in Iron County. Table 2.1.1-2 indicates that total employment by place of work stabilizes at about 8,300 jobs by 1992, roughly 350 percent of trend growth employment levels in that year, and 180 percent of projected total employment of 4,500 total jobs projected under Baseline 2 (Table 4.2.2.1-9 and 4.2.2.1-10). In the long run, forecasts indicate that virtually all workers would reside within Beaver County. By comparison, location of a second operating base in the county would induce long run employment growth of 6,300 jobs.

Historically, the county has grown very slowly, with only a 0.6 percent annual employment growth rate recorded for the 1967-1977 period. The county as a whole would experience severe boom-type growth given the projected rapid build-up of employment from M-X under virtually all alternatives.

Milford and Beaver are the largest communities in the county. Both would experience skilled labor shortages, general wage inflation, increased land values, and a large in-migration of project workers. This in-migration initially would be comprised of construction workers, but as the location of an operating base, over the long run, much of the employment growth would consist of military personnel. Significant employment growth spillovers from base operations also would be likely for Cedar City, located in Iron County.

Labor Force Impacts

County labor markets would be significantly affected; skilled labor would be in very short supply, particularly in the project's early years. Due to shortage of locally available workers as well as relatively higher wages on M-X-related jobs, a significant amount of labor in-migration would occur. Tables 2.1.1-3 and 2.1.1-4 present labor in-migration estimates for the Proposed Action, while Tables 2.1.1-5 and 2.1.1-6 present comparable figures for Alternative 5. Differences in these two sets of tables result from the relatively larger employment requirements to construct and operate a first operating base. These in-migration figures are very important since they form the basis for almost all population growth (excluding military) which in turn, drives impacts upon local infrastructure, a key determinant of impact analyses. Total civilian M-X-related employment represents direct and indirect civilian labor demand, adjusted to employment by place of residence. This figure peaks at 10,700 persons in 1986 for the first operating base (Tables 2.1.1-5 and 2.1.1-6). In the same year, the county's available resident labor force is forecast to range from 100-200 persons, depending upon the level of growth forecast in the county. The "net civilian labor force impact" row compares the expected available labor pool in Beaver County with M-X civilian labor demands. It represents the cumulative total of civilian workers expected to in-migrate into the county up to a given year. For example, up to and including 1986, Table 2.1.1-5 indicates that 10,900 workers are expected to in-migrate into the county, but as job opportunities diminish, out-migration will take place; "net civilian labor force

Table 2.1.1-3. Total civilian M-X related employment, available resident labor force, and net civilian labor force impact by place of residence for Beaver.

PROPOSED ACTION: FULL DEPLOYMENT - NEVADA/UTAH (L)													
BASE I AT COYOTE SPRINGS, NV (CLARK CO.) BASE II AT MILFORD, UT (BEAVER CO.)													
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
TOTAL CIVILIAN M-X RELATED EMPLOYMENT	0	0	470	2920	3393	3873	5370	4401	2880	1636	1414	1403	1403
AVAILABLE RESIDENT LABOR FORCE	71	73	75	77	78	79	74	80	81	81	82	83	84
NET CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IMPACT	0	0	423	2961	3534	3966	5431	4434	2710	2189	2189	2189	2189
SOURCE: MOR SCIENCES, 31-OCT-80													

Table 2.1.1-4. Total civilian M-X related employment available resident labor force, and net civilian labor force impact by place of residence for Beaver.

PROPOSED ACTION: FULL DEPLOYMENT - NEVADA/UTAH													
BASE I AT COYOTE SPRINGS, NV (CLARK CO.) BASE II AT MILFORD, UT (BEAVER CO.)													
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
TOTAL CIVILIAN M-X RELATED EMPLOYMENT	0	0	470	2920	3393	3873	5370	4401	2880	1636	1414	1403	1403
AVAILABLE RESIDENT LABOR FORCE	100	132	160	167	162	148	149	162	164	157	157	157	157
NET CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IMPACT	0	0	362	2807	3416	3909	5300	4393	2859	2164	2164	2164	2164
SOURCE: MOR SCIENCES, 31-OCT-80													

Table 2.1.1-6. Total civilian M-X related employment, available resident labor force, and net civilian labor force impact by place of residence for Beaver.

ALTERNATIVE 5: FULL DEPLOYMENT - NEVADA/UTAH (I)												
BASE I AT MILFORD, UT (BEAVER CO.)												
BASE II AT ELY, NV (WHITE PINE CO.)												
1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
TOTAL CIVILIAN M-X RELATED EMPLOYMENT	1710	3926	6471	9840	10730	7930	4994	5318	2077	1886	1880	1880
AVAILABLE RESIDENT LABOR FORCE	71	73	73	73	73	74	74	80	81	82	82	84
NET CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IMPACT	1720	3978	6564	10011	10888	7934	7032	3618	2778	2728	2927	2927
SOURCE: MOR SCIENCES, 31-OCT-80												

Table 2.1.1-6. Total civilian M-X related employment, available resident labor force, and net civilian labor force impact by place of residence for Beaver.

ALTERNATIVE 6: FULL DEPLOYMENT - NEVADA/UTAH												
BASE I AT MILFORD, UT (BEAVER CO.)												
BASE II AT ELY, NV (WHITE PINE CO.)												
1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
TOTAL CIVILIAN M-X RELATED EMPLOYMENT	1710	3926	6471	9840	10730	7930	4994	5318	2077	1886	1880	1880
AVAILABLE RESIDENT LABOR FORCE	100	123	130	147	182	192	148	149	152	154	157	159
NET CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IMPACT	1696	3930	6487	9918	10180	7877	6931	5347	2933	2904	2903	2703
SOURCE: MOR SCIENCES, 31-OCT-80												

"impacts" decline after 1986. This figure stabilizes at 2,900 persons in 1991 for both baselines given Tables 2.1.1-5 and 2.1.1-6. Hence, deployment of a first operating base in the county will induce a total of about 2,900 civilian workers to in-migrate into Beaver County. This figure declines to 2,100 persons if a second operating base is sited in the county. Following peak in-migration, some boom-growth stress will be reduced; wage-price inflation could abate and unemployment rates could rise. Occupational transition would begin out of boom industries such as construction, and into services and trade industries, where long run economic expansion in the county would be centered.

EFFECTS ON INCOME AND EARNINGS (2.1.2)

Earnings impacts in Beaver County are closely related to employment effects which were discussed in Section 2.1.1. Milford in Beaver County, Utah would experience impacts under the Proposed Action and Alternatives 5 and 6. Under Alternatives 5 and 6 Milford would be the site of the first operating base, and under the Proposed Action it would be the location of the second operating base. Under all deployment options the county would be the site of DDA construction and its associated short-term activity.

Under the Proposed Action, Milford would be the location of the second base and DDA cluster facilities. The impacts such M-X activity would have on county earnings are shown in Table 2.1.2-1. Peak earnings occur in 1987 at \$168 million with a long-term impact of \$86 million. Both these levels represent significant increases over present levels: eight and four times the 1978 level of \$21 million (1980 dollars) respectively.

The largest impacts are experienced under Alternatives 5 and 6 (see Tables 2.1.2-2 and 2.1.2-3) and are identical. Total M-X-related earnings would peak in 1986 at \$291 million and long term earnings would stabilize at around \$114 million by 1990-1991. Such increases are substantial, representing 14 and 5.4 times, respectively, of the 1978 countywide total earnings. (1980 dollars).

The largest component of increased earnings under Alternatives 5 and 6 is contributed by base construction in the peak year (38 percent), followed by cluster facilities construction (22 percent), and indirect economic activity (22 percent). In the long-term, however, the base operations-derived earnings comprise the vast majority of total M-X-related earnings (90 percent).

Compared to 1978 earnings of \$21,000,000 (1980 dollars), earnings growth in the county would be extremely large. Under all 3 base siting options, earnings growth in the county would be extremely large. Further, these impacts would occur in a county characterized by very slow historic earnings growth in real earnings, 0.5 percent per year over the 1967-1977 period, and in one with a 1978 per capita income of \$5,590, low even for a state characterized by agriculturally-based economies. Very significant growth problems in the county are likely with such a large infusion of money over a short period of time. Significant increases in local land values and earnings in non-M-X sectors are likely, as are temporary shortages of some goods, services, and skilled construction labor.

EFFECTS ON PUBLIC FINANCE (2.1.3)

This section presents the aggregate expenditure, revenue, and net impact levels estimated for all local governments in Beaver County. Peak year and long-term capital expenditure requirements also are presented. The effects discussed

Table 2.1.2-1. M-X related earnings, in millions of FY 1980 dollars, in Beaver.

PROPOSED ACTION: FULL DEPLOYMENT - NEVADA/UTAH BASE I AT COYOTE SPRINGS, NV (CLARK CO.) BASE II AT MILFORD, UT (BEAVER CO.)													
SOURCE OF EARNINGS	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
CLUSTER FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION, ASSEMBLY, AND CHECKOUT	0.0	0.0	7.0	52.4	44.4	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BARE CONSTRUCTION, ASSEMBLY, AND CHECKOUT	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	43.4	48.9	48.7	25.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OPERATIONS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.1	38.1	58.7	78.0	78.3	78.3	78.3	78.3	78.3
INDIRECT	0.0	0.0	4.2	18.2	33.8	47.4	47.3	39.8	87.3	12.1	8.4	8.3	8.3
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	13.0	77.3	152.7	168.4	154.9	143.0	104.0	90.4	87.0	86.8	86.8

SOURCE: NOA SCIENCES, 31-OCT-80

Table 2.1.2-2. M-X related earnings, in millions of FY 1980 dollars, in Beaver.

SOURCE OF EARNINGS	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
CLUSTER FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION, ASSEMBLY, AND CHECKOUT													
BASE CONSTRUCTION, ASSEMBLY, AND CHECKOUT	0.0	0.0	7.0	52.4	64.4	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OPERATIONS	38.4	72.4	99.0	112.3	111.4	71.3	70.0	46.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
INDIRECT	0.0	0.0	17.4	34.8	31.4	69.0	86.3	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7
TOTAL	30.4	101.8	170.8	263.0	291.1	203.0	198.0	192.1	117.0	114.8	114.7	114.7	114.7
SOURCE: MDA SCIENCES. 31-OCT-80													

Table 2.1.2-3. M-X related earnings, in millions of FY 1980 dollars, in Beaver.

SOURCE OF EARNINGS	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
CLUSTER FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION, ASSEMBLY, AND CHECKOUT													
BASE CONSTRUCTION, ASSEMBLY, AND CHECKOUT	0.0	0.0	7.0	52.4	64.4	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OPERATIONS	38.4	72.4	99.0	112.3	111.4	71.3	70.0	46.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
INDIRECT	0.0	0.0	17.4	34.5	31.4	69.0	86.3	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7
TOTAL	30.4	101.8	170.8	263.0	291.1	203.0	198.0	192.1	117.0	114.8	114.7	114.7	114.7
SOURCE: MDA SCIENCES. 31-OCT-80													

reflect aggregate estimates and cannot be interpreted as estimates associated with a specific jurisdiction. Effects specific to the local school district constitute a major portion of the aggregate effects and are discussed separately.

The net fiscal effects in the Beaver County area are greatest under Alternatives 5 and 6 where OBI are proposed for the area. Peak year deficits (1985) of approximately \$2.3 million are anticipated under both alternatives (Table 2.1.3-1). This represents approximately 11.7 percent of the total expenditure levels anticipated during this year. Under the Proposed Action where a smaller second operating base is proposed for the area, deficits are slightly less (\$1.9 million) and occur one year later in 1986. Under alternatives where only DDA facilities are proposed, impacts are substantially less, approximately \$700,000 during the years 1985-1987 (9-11 percent of the total expenditures estimated during these years). These deficits could result in serious service level degradation, particularly in the early years of the project, unless substantial outside aid and/or mitigative measures are available. No significant adverse effects are anticipated in the long-term under any of the alternatives. Although deficits are registered in the long-term under most of the alternatives, they account for only 1.6-1.7 percent of the total expenditures anticipated during the 1994 period and represent no significant adverse impacts.

Effects on the education system in the county follow a similar pattern. Largest effects are anticipated under Alternatives 5 and 6 where OBI are proposed for the area. Deficits of approximately \$500,000 are estimated in the first two years of the project (Table 2.1.3-2). This situation can seriously affect the provision of education services in the areas unless immediate aid is made available to the local schools. Under the remaining alternatives increases in pupil loads are not as dramatic as under Alternatives 5 and 6. However, peak year deficits ranging from approximately \$300,000 under Alternatives 3, 4, and 8a to \$600,000 under the Proposed Action are anticipated during the years 1985-1987. These effects also will have the potential for serious service level degradation unless mitigative measures and/or outside aid are not made available.

Total long-term capital expenditures under both Alternatives 5 and 6 amount to approximately \$32.9 million. Under the Proposed Action total capital outlays of \$24.9 million approximately 25 percent less than the requirements under Alternatives 3 and 5 for the long-term, are anticipated. Under all alternatives where operating bases are proposed, school expenditures account for 67 percent of total capital outlays. Under the remaining alternatives, substantially less capital expenditures for both the long-term and peak year are required (Table 2.1.3-3).

Tables 2.1.3-4 through 2.1.3-6 present the results for the above analyses, assuming the high baseline population.

The level of capital expenditures requirements estimated in the Beaver County area when compared to the reserved bonding capacities of the various jurisdictions indicates the relative inability of the local jurisdictions to finance the projects necessary to support these levels of infrastructure growth. The Proposed Action and Alternatives 5 and 6 present situations where the amount of capital expenditure exceed the reserved bonding capacity. The relatively low tax base in the Beaver County area will present any local financing of large scale infrastructure facilities. The importance of having the infrastructure facilities operative before the

Table 2.1.3-1. Local government revenues, expenditures, and net impacts (thousands FY 1980 \$) (1)
 Baseline: Low - County: Beaver. (page 1 of 2).

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
PURPOSED ACTION													
REVENUES	4115	4230	4350	4465	4495	4525	4552	4582	4614	4646	4712	4771	
WITHOUT MX	4012	4115	4230	4350	4465	4495	4525	4552	4582	4614	4646	4712	
WITH MX	4012	4115	4230	4350	4465	4495	4525	4552	4582	4614	4646	4712	
DIFFERENCE	0	0	13.09	283.7	172.94	265.98	277.00	285.96	295.96	295.96	295.96	295.96	
PCT. DIFF.	0.00	0.00	3.55	69.86	172.94	265.98	277.00	285.96	295.96	295.96	295.96	295.96	
EXPENDITURES	4012	4115	4230	4350	4465	4495	4525	4552	4582	4614	4646	4712	
WITHOUT MX	4012	4115	4230	4350	4465	4495	4525	4552	4582	4614	4646	4712	
WITH MX	4012	4115	4230	4350	4465	4495	4525	4552	4582	4614	4646	4712	
DIFFERENCE	0	0	5.01	15.91	6.96	15.91	15.91	15.91	15.91	15.91	15.91	15.91	
PCT. DIFF.	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.44	0.06	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	
MX INDUCED	0	0	22.72	95.40	215.30	274.30	289.80	287.97	283.15	205.43	203.14	201.14	199.49
NET IMPACT	0	0	-807	-1293	-1846	-1392	-574	-91	431	208	-227	-227	-227
ALTERNATIVE 1													
REVENUES	4115	4230	4350	4465	4495	4525	4552	4582	4614	4646	4712	4771	
WITHOUT MX	4012	4115	4230	4350	4465	4495	4525	4552	4582	4614	4646	4712	
WITH MX	4012	4115	4230	4350	4465	4495	4525	4552	4582	4614	4646	4712	
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0.00	16.10	37.00	58.52	39.20	27.72	24.71	20.28	17.82	17.07	16.90
EXPENDITURES	4012	4115	4230	4350	4465	4495	4525	4552	4582	4614	4646	4712	
WITHOUT MX	4012	4115	4230	4350	4465	4495	4525	4552	4582	4614	4646	4712	
WITH MX	4012	4115	4230	4350	4465	4495	4525	4552	4582	4614	4646	4712	
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0.00	32.25	30.27	15.93	12.80	11.42	8.85	5.60	5.55	5.51	
PCT. DIFF.	0.00	0.00	7.69	53.49	68.72	34.93	28.94	25.92	19.39	18.34	18.06	17.86	17.68
MX INDUCED	0	0	-112	-717	-449	208	-37	-24	41	-24	-37	-38	-37
NET IMPACT	0	0	-112	-710	-360	461	70	48	17	1	1	2	2
ALTERNATIVE 2													
REVENUES	4115	4230	4350	4465	4495	4525	4552	4582	4614	4646	4712	4771	
WITHOUT MX	4012	4115	4230	4350	4465	4495	4525	4552	4582	4614	4646	4712	
WITH MX	4012	4115	4230	4350	4465	4495	4525	4552	4582	4614	4646	4712	
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0.00	21.0	15.96	6.96	11.41	1.62	5.57	4.23	4.23	4.23	
EXPENDITURES	4012	4115	4230	4350	4465	4495	4525	4552	4582	4614	4646	4712	
WITHOUT MX	4012	4115	4230	4350	4465	4495	4525	4552	4582	4614	4646	4712	
WITH MX	4012	4115	4230	4350	4465	4495	4525	4552	4582	4614	4646	4712	
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0.00	32.25	22.06	27.66	6.80	29.5	11.4	5.6	5.3	5.3	
PCT. DIFF.	0.00	0.00	7.69	53.01	62.33	15.30	6.57	2.92	1.23	1.21	1.20	1.13	
MX INDUCED	0	0	-112	-710	-360	461	70	48	17	1	1	2	2
NET IMPACT	0	0	-112	-710	-360	461	70	48	17	1	1	2	2
ALTERNATIVE 3													
REVENUES	4115	4230	4350	4465	4495	4525	4552	4582	4614	4646	4712	4771	
WITHOUT MX	4012	4115	4230	4350	4465	4495	4525	4552	4582	4614	4646	4712	
WITH MX	4012	4115	4230	4350	4465	4495	4525	4552	4582	4614	4646	4712	
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0.00	5.05	36.68	54.16	25.68	8.14	3.57	1.60	1.24	1.32	1.18
EXPENDITURES	4012	4115	4230	4350	4465	4495	4525	4552	4582	4614	4646	4712	
WITHOUT MX	4012	4115	4230	4350	4465	4495	4525	4552	4582	4614	4646	4712	
WITH MX	4012	4115	4230	4350	4465	4495	4525	4552	4582	4614	4646	4712	
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0.00	32.25	22.06	27.66	6.80	29.5	11.4	5.6	5.3	5.3	
PCT. DIFF.	0.00	0.00	7.69	53.01	62.33	15.30	6.57	2.92	1.23	1.21	1.20	1.13	
MX INDUCED	0	0	-112	-710	-360	461	70	48	17	1	1	2	2
NET IMPACT	51	-101	261	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	

Table 2.1.3-1. Local government revenues, expenditures, and net impacts (thousands FY 1980 \$) (1)
 Baseline: Low - County: Beaver, (page 2 of 2).

ALTERNATIVE 4		ALTERNATIVE 5		ALTERNATIVE 6	
REVENUES	4012	4115	4230	4350	4465
WITHOUT MN	4012	4115	4230	4350	4465
WITH MN	4092	4324	4729	5189	5616
DIFFERENCE	80	217	1724	5031	1232
PCT. DIFF.	2.00	6.00	17.24	46.98	34.16
EXPENDITURES	4115	4230	4350	4465	4585
WITHOUT MN	4012	4115	4230	4350	4465
WITH MN	4114	4464	5220	5251	6211
DIFFERENCE	134	3497	2010	990	1816
PCT. DIFF.	2.34	25.40	25.68	74.64	41.07
MN INDUCED	-33	-102	-261	-717	-165
NET IMPACT	-33	-102	-261	-717	-165
ALTERNATIVE 5					
REVENUES	4012	4115	4230	4350	4465
WITHOUT MN	5629	6274	6274	6274	6274
WITH MN	5629	6274	6274	6274	6274
DIFFERENCE	1617	4174	6371	5917	12912
PCT. DIFF.	40.31	103.54	47.99	298.17	346.99
EXPENDITURES	4012	4115	4230	4350	4465
WITHOUT MN	66400	66400	66400	66400	66400
WITH MN	25498	3685	10215	15281	19612
DIFFERENCE	66.00	138.14	221.97	230.90	304.90
PCT. DIFF.	0.00	-1.50%	-2.29%	-2.29%	-2.29%
MN INDUCED	-1031	-1506	-1864	-2290	-1102
NET IMPACT	-1031	-1506	-1864	-2290	-1102
ALTERNATIVE 6					
REVENUES	4012	4115	4230	4350	4465
WITHOUT MN	5629	6274	62600	17342	19692
WITH MN	5629	6274	62600	17342	19692
DIFFERENCE	1617	4174	12912	12912	12912
PCT. DIFF.	40.31	101.54	197.89	297.17	346.99
EXPENDITURES	4012	4115	4230	4350	4465
WITHOUT MN	66400	66400	66400	66400	66400
WITH MN	66400	3685	10215	15281	19612
DIFFERENCE	66.00	138.14	221.97	230.90	304.90
PCT. DIFF.	0.00	-1.50%	-2.29%	-2.29%	-2.29%
MN INDUCED	-1031	-1506	-1864	-2290	-1102
NET IMPACT	-1031	-1506	-1864	-2290	-1102
ALTERNATIVE BA					
REVENUES	4012	4115	4230	4350	4465
WITHOUT MN	4012	4115	4230	4350	4465
WITH MN	4012	4115	4230	4350	4465
DIFFERENCE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PCT. DIFF.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
EXPENDITURES	4012	4115	4230	4350	4465
WITHOUT MN	4012	4115	4230	4350	4465
WITH MN	4012	4115	4230	4350	4465
DIFFERENCE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PCT. DIFF.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MN INDUCED	0	0	0	0	0
NET IMPACT	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: MNR SCIENCES AND EXPENDITURES FOR ALL LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS IN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.

(1) ESTIMATES REFLECT APPROPRIATE REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES FOR ALL LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS WITHIN THE STATE.

(2) DISTRICTS, SPECIAL DISTRICTS, AND MUNICIPALITIES.

Table 2.1.3-2. School district revenues, expenditures, and net impacts (thousands FY 1980 \$) (1)
 Baseline: Low - County: Beaver. (page 2 of 2).

ALTERNATIVE 4													
REVENUES		2677	2341	2612	2686	2720	2744	2769	2794	2817	2841	2869	2931
WITHOUT MX	WITH MX	2571	2712	3123	4221	4953	4352	3900	3864	3766	3680	3711	3734
DIFFERENCE	PCT. DIFF.	54	171	511	1515	2215	1607	1131	1070	949	831	804	801
EXPENDITURES	PCT. DIFF.	2.20	6.74	19.57	57.16	62.15	56.57	40.84	38.30	33.68	29.17	27.91	27.31
WITHOUT MX	WITH MX	2497	2362	2633	2708	2742	2767	2792	2817	2840	2872	2904	2952
DIFFERENCE	PCT. DIFF.	2580	2772	3230	4536	4961	3881	3751	3749	3588	3773	3601	3630
MX INDUCED	PCT. DIFF.	82	210	617	1848	2219	1113	959	932	749	701	697	697
NET IMPACT		-28	-39	-105	31.2	68.22	60.91	40.24	34.35	33.09	26.36	24.41	24.00
ALTERNATIVE 5	REVENUES												
WITHOUT MX	WITH MX	2677	2341	2612	2686	2720	2744	2769	2794	2817	2841	2869	2931
DIFFERENCE	PCT. DIFF.	3546	3068	86.0	122.8	142.67	137.01	133.56	137.69	132.16	132.33	132.65	132.93
EXPENDITURES	PCT. DIFF.	43.16	226.7	335.16	395.26	421.51	399.23	386.86	382.81	369.17	361.72	360.48	359.91
WITHOUT MX	WITH MX	2497	2362	2633	2708	2742	2767	2792	2817	2840	2872	2904	2952
DIFFERENCE	PCT. DIFF.	41.08	95.17	90.19	125.29	138.80	122.68	128.98	129.54	127.79	130.11	130.43	130.81
MX INDUCED	PCT. DIFF.	64.49	130.96	335.5	446	582.1	108.36	92.31	100.64	101.76	101.39	101.39	101.37
NET IMPACT		-541	-888	-387	-279	709	1426	721	797	240	245	245	246
ALTERNATIVE 6	REVENUES												
WITHOUT MX	WITH MX	2677	2341	2612	2686	2720	2744	2769	2794	2817	2841	2869	2931
DIFFERENCE	PCT. DIFF.	3546	3408	66.0	122.8	142.67	137.01	133.56	137.69	132.16	132.33	132.65	132.93
EXPENDITURES	PCT. DIFF.	43.16	286.7	60.8	95.2	115.47	109.57	109.75	109.75	103.99	103.94	103.91	103.91
WITHOUT MX	WITH MX	2497	2362	2633	2708	2742	2767	2792	2817	2840	2872	2904	2952
DIFFERENCE	PCT. DIFF.	41.08	95.17	90.19	125.29	138.80	122.68	128.98	129.54	127.79	130.11	130.43	130.81
MX INDUCED	PCT. DIFF.	64.49	130.96	335.5	446	582.1	108.36	92.31	100.64	101.76	101.39	101.39	101.37
NET IMPACT		-541	-888	-387	-279	709	1426	721	797	240	245	245	246
ALTERNATIVE BA	REVENUES												
WITHOUT MX	WITH MX	2477	2341	2612	2686	2720	2744	2769	2794	2817	2841	2869	2931
DIFFERENCE	PCT. DIFF.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
EXPENDITURES	PCT. DIFF.												
WITHOUT MX	WITH MX	2497	2362	2633	2708	2742	2767	2792	2817	2840	2872	2904	2952
DIFFERENCE	PCT. DIFF.	64.49	130.96	335.5	446	582.1	108.36	92.31	100.64	101.76	101.39	101.39	101.37
MX INDUCED	PCT. DIFF.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NET IMPACT		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: MOR SCIENCES
 (1) ESTIMATES REFLECT AGGREGATE REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES BY ALL SCHOOL DISTRICTS WITHIN THE COUNTY

4 NEW DO

Table 2.1.3-3. M-X related capital expenditure requirements (thousands FY 1980 \$)
Baseline: Low - County: Beaver.

Alternative	1. IN \$ (1980)	Annual Investment Required (1)	PEAK YEAR
PRINCIPAL ALTERNATIVE			
GENERAL INDEBTEDNESS BOND ITEMS (2)	4811.0	1939.3	11297.6
REVENUE BOND ITEMS (3)	1824.3	1812.2	7720.2
SCHOOL BONDS	16487.0	5109.3	20899.0
FINAL	24826.3	11248.5	39416.8
ALTERNATIVE 1			
GENERAL INDEBTEDNESS BOND ITEMS (2)	1041.3	1281.3	2444.2
REVENUE BOND ITEMS (3)	981.5	788.5	1521.9
SCHOOL BONDS	1176.9	1105.9	4132.2
FINAL	2929.7	2229.7	8100.3
ALTERNATIVE 2			
GENERAL INDEBTEDNESS AND ITEMS (2)	82.6	87.6	2166.3
REVENUE BOND ITEMS (3)	50.1	57.1	1348.1
SCHOOL BONDS	61.7	61.7	3735.3
FINAL	194.5	194.5	7449.7
ALTERNATIVE 3			
GENERAL INDEBTEDNESS AND ITEMS (2)	1355.9	629.5	3269.2
REVENUE BOND ITEMS (3)	797.3	198.1	1877.5
SCHOOL BONDS	1490.6	698.9	4345.2
FINAL	3641.8	11271.6	64922.0
ALTERNATIVE 4			
GENERAL INDEBTEDNESS AND ITEMS (2)	1355.9	975.6	1769.2
REVENUE BOND ITEMS (3)	797.3	106.1	1871.6
SCHOOL BONDS	1490.6	666.2	4315.2
FINAL	3641.8	11271.6	64922.0
ALTERNATIVE 5			
GENERAL INDEBTEDNESS BOND ITEMS (2)	6430.0	5176.2	15091.5
REVENUE BOND ITEMS (3)	6444.0	1818.7	16550.3
SCHOOL BONDS	21812.6	5419.4	23179.0
FINAL	32954.4	12255.8	47870.6
ALTERNATIVE 6			
GENERAL INDEBTEDNESS AND ITEMS (2)	8410.9	5272.2	15091.5
REVENUE BOND ITEMS (3)	4844.0	1818.7	16550.3
SCHOOL BONDS	21812.6	5419.4	23179.0
FINAL	17334.4	12255.8	47870.6
ALTERNATIVE 7A			
GENERAL INDEBTEDNESS AND ITEMS (2)	7.0	8.0	8.0
REVENUE BOND ITEMS (3)	7.0	7.0	7.0
SCHOOL BONDS	7.0	7.0	7.0
FINAL	7.0	7.0	7.0
ALTERNATIVE 7B			
GENERAL INDEBTEDNESS AND ITEMS (2)	1.0	1.0	1.0
REVENUE BOND ITEMS (3)	1.0	1.0	1.0
SCHOOL BONDS	1.0	1.0	1.0
FINAL	1.0	1.0	1.0

(1) ANNUAL INVESTMENT REQUIRED

(2) GENERAL INDEBTEDNESS REQUIREMENT

(3) ANNUAL REVENUE BOND REQUIREMENT

\$1000.00 INVESTMENT UNITS, 12.5% REVENUE BOND RATE, 8% GENERAL INDEBTEDNESS RATE, 10% SCHOOL BOND RATE.

Total revenues, total government revenues, expenditures, and net impacts (thousands FY 1986 \$) (1)

Table 2.1.3-4. Local government revenues, expenditures, and net impacts (thousands FY 1980 \$) (1)
 Baseline: High - County: Beaver. (page 2 of 2).

NET IMPACT		-72.	-12.	-10%.	-11%.	-13.	-14%.	-16.	-17%.	-18.	-19%.	-21.	-21%.	-27.	-26.	-34.	
ALTERNATIVE 4																	
Revenues ⁵																	
Without MA	\$1,892.	1,677.	1,230.	5,846.	6,172.	5,130.	5,146.	5,219.	5,299.	5,307.	5,417.	5,680.	5,619.				
Diff. Impact	4% ⁶	4130.	5931.	8,116.	6,192.	6,521.	6,524.	6,217.	6,192.	6,168.	6,276.	6,009.	6,167.				
PCT. DIFF.	4% ⁷	113.	454.	1,484.	2,143.	1,922.	1,058.	1,058.	833.	781.	753.	750.	748.				
Expenditures ⁸	1,415.	2,04.	2,04.	25,04	11,64	28,45	20,49	9,11	16,85.	14,49	13,76.	13,49	13,31				
Without MA	1,511.	1,645.	5271.	5,024.	5,225.	5,174.	5,279.	5,262.	5,343.	5,431.	5,605.	5,665.					
Diff. Impact	6% ⁶	4810.	5,611.	1,660.	8,555.	4,421.	4,106.	6,050.	6,091.	6,191.	6,299.	6,119.	6,259.				
PCT. DIFF.	1,652.	1,652.	5611.	1,755.	710.	1,017.	833.	810.	810.	810.	6,050.	6,119.	6,054.				
Net Impact	-7.5	3,55.	10,14.	30,12.	11,15.	11,40.	11,40.	11,54.	11,74.	11,74.	11,74.	11,66.	11,54.				
NET IMPACT	-22.	-12.	-10%.	-11%.	-13.	-14%.	-16.	-17%.	-18.	-19%.	-21.	-21%.	-27.	-26.	-34.		
ALTERNATIVE 5																	
Revenues ⁵																	
Without MA	1,487.	1,607.	5210.	5,846.	6,172.	5,130.	5,166.	5,219.	5,299.	5,307.	5,417.	5,680.	5,619.				
Diff. Impact	4% ⁶	1,434.	1,127.	1,5301.	1,501.	1,797.	1,698.	1,5860.	1,5131.	1,5665.	1,5799.	1,5834.	1,5619.				
PCT. DIFF.	10.28	61.38	114.59	61.74	170.61	20,3.90	23,0.01	20,9.13	19,5.62	19,2.35	18,9.31	18,6.34	18,4.37				
Expenditures ⁸																	
Without MA	3,511.	4,645.	5271.	5,894.	6,172.	5,134.	5,209.	5,262.	5,343.	5,431.	5,517.	5,685.	5,665.				
Diff. Impact	6% ⁶	7054.	1,653.	1,5635.	1,710.	1,698.	1,589.	1,5199.	1,5462.	1,5552.	1,5618.	1,5775.	1,5885.				
PCT. DIFF.	45.23	71.26	120.55	165.27	167.25	176.13	191.63	192.57	193.33	193.33	191.22.	191.22.	191.22.				
Net Impact	-533.	-182.	-10%.	-11%.	-13.	-14%.	-16.	-17%.	-18.	-19%.	-21.	-21%.	-27.	-26.	-34.		
NET IMPACT	-533.	-182.	-10%.	-11%.	-13.	-14%.	-16.	-17%.	-18.	-19%.	-21.	-21%.	-27.	-26.	-34.		
ALTERNATIVE 6																	
Revenues ⁵																	
Without MA	3,492.	4,607.	5,230.	5,846.	6,172.	5,130.	5,166.	5,219.	5,299.	5,307.	5,417.	5,680.	5,619.				
Diff. Impact	4% ⁶	7,134.	1,127.	1,5301.	1,501.	1,797.	1,698.	1,5860.	1,5131.	1,5665.	1,5799.	1,5834.	1,5619.				
PCT. DIFF.	10.55.	2828.	5,991.	9455.	1,495.	1,660.	1,668.	1,694.	1,694.	1,694.	1,694.	1,694.	1,694.				
Expenditures ⁸	10.28	61.38	114.59	61.74	170.61	20,3.90	23,0.01	20,9.13	19,5.62	19,2.35	18,9.31	18,6.34	18,4.37				
Without MA	3,511.	4,645.	5271.	5,894.	6,172.	5,134.	5,209.	5,262.	5,343.	5,431.	5,517.	5,685.	5,665.				
Diff. Impact	6% ⁶	7054.	1,653.	1,5635.	1,710.	1,698.	1,589.	1,5199.	1,5462.	1,5552.	1,5618.	1,5775.	1,5885.				
PCT. DIFF.	45.23	71.26	120.55	165.27	167.25	176.13	191.63	192.57	193.33	193.33	191.22.	191.22.	191.22.				
Net Impact	-533.	-182.	-10%.	-11%.	-13.	-14%.	-16.	-17%.	-18.	-19%.	-21.	-21%.	-27.	-26.	-34.		
NET IMPACT	-533.	-182.	-10%.	-11%.	-13.	-14%.	-16.	-17%.	-18.	-19%.	-21.	-21%.	-27.	-26.	-34.		
ALTERNATIVE MA																	
Revenues ⁵																	
Without MA	1,432.	4,517.	5,210.	5,846.	6,172.	5,130.	5,166.	5,219.	5,299.	5,307.	5,417.	5,680.	5,619.				
Diff. Impact	4% ⁶	4,492.	4,477.	5,210.	5,947.	7,071.	7,012.	5,413.	5,498.	5,299.	5,307.	5,417.	5,680.	5,619.			
PCT. DIFF.	0.	0.	0.	0.	101.	6,65.	1,653.	1,247.	279.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
Expenditures ⁸	0.73.	0.73.	0.73.	0.73.	1,74.	1,61.	1,61.	1,61.	5,35.	0.00.	0.00.	0.00.	0.00.	0.00.	0.00.	0.00.	
Without MA	1,511.	4,645.	5271.	5,894.	6,172.	5,134.	5,209.	5,262.	5,343.	5,431.	5,517.	5,685.	5,665.				
Diff. Impact	6% ⁶	4,492.	4,477.	5,210.	5,947.	7,071.	7,012.	5,413.	5,498.	5,299.	5,307.	5,417.	5,680.	5,619.			
PCT. DIFF.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
Net Impact	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
NET IMPACT	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	

Source: AM System
 (1) *SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE BY AMERICAN INTERCITIES AIRPORTS IN THE COUNTY.

Table 2.1.3-5. School district revenues, expenditures, and net impacts (thousands FY 1980 \$) (1)
 Baseline: High - County: Beaver. (page 1 of 2).

Proposed 2.1.3-5, "Saves" - historical revenues, expenditures, and net impacts (thousands FY 1980 \$) (1) based on County: Beaver. (Space 2 of 2).

Table 2.1.3-6. M-N related capital expenditure requirements (thousands FY 1980 \$)
 Baseline: High - County: Beaver.

		LINE FROM (1994)	ANNUAL INVESTMENT PAYBACK (1)	DEAD LOAD
GENERAL CAPITAL				
GENERAL CAPITAL 1980 ITEMS (2)		4761.6	1115.6	
GENERAL 1980 ITEMS (3)		1585.9	395.2	
GENERAL 1980 ITEMS (4)		5449.3	139.3	
TOTAL		24197.0	540.1	20766.3
ALTERNATIVE 1				
GENERAL CAPITAL 1980 ITEMS (2)		915.1	215.1	2586.4
GENERAL 1980 ITEMS (3)		687.2	167.2	1590.4
GENERAL 1980 ITEMS (4)		1014.3	1014.3	4039.5
TOTAL		26165.8	2416.8	8116.7
ALTERNATIVE 2				
GENERAL CAPITAL 1980 ITEMS (2)		11.7	11.7	2108.5
GENERAL 1980 ITEMS (3)		21.3	21.3	1115.2
GENERAL 1980 ITEMS (4)		26.5	26.5	3627.7
TOTAL		61.4	61.4	7286.3
ALTERNATIVE 3				
GENERAL CAPITAL 1980 ITEMS (2)		1214.8	107.1	1987.5
GENERAL 1980 ITEMS (3)		726.6	61.6	1016.5
SCHOOLS		1398.0	466.6	4355.5
TOTAL		3159.4	1255.5	4411.6
ALTERNATIVE 4				
GENERAL CAPITAL 1980 ITEMS (2)		1234.8	107.1	2087.5
GENERAL 1980 ITEMS (3)		726.6	61.6	1170.5
SCHOOLS		1398.0	466.6	4355.5
TOTAL		3159.4	1255.5	4411.6
ALTERNATIVE 5				
GENERAL CAPITAL 1980 ITEMS (2)		6319.6	5618.2	14918.4
GENERAL 1980 ITEMS (3)		4605.6	1501.9	9339.0
SCHOOLS		2164.1	5101.1	2280.5
TOTAL		32427.3	12501.2	47317.9
ALTERNATIVE 6				
GENERAL CAPITAL 1980 ITEMS (2)		5317.6	5618.2	14918.4
GENERAL 1980 ITEMS (3)		4105.6	1301.2	9339.0
SCHOOLS		2164.3	5111.1	2280.5
TOTAL		32427.5	12501.2	47317.9
ALTERNATIVE 6A				
GENERAL CAPITAL 1980 ITEMS (2)		0.0	0.0	2057.6
GENERAL 1980 ITEMS (3)		0.0	0.0	1164.0
SCHOOLS		0.0	0.0	4183.0
TOTAL		0.0	0.0	8165.5

(1) ANNUAL INVESTMENT PAYBACK.

(2) GENERAL CAPITAL 1980 ITEMS (GENERAL, POLICE, FIRE, EQUIPMENT, HEALTH SERVICE, LIBRARY,

AND OTHER EXPENSES).

(3) GENERAL 1980 ITEMS (GENERAL, WATER AND SEWER, WASTEWATER FACILITY EXPENSES).

Subject: none

population in-migration begins cannot be over-emphasized. Federal assistance is necessary to maintain anticipated service level demands. While peak year capital expenditure requirements under each OB alternative are higher, temporary facilities and mitigation strategies can reduce these costs substantially. Where the Beaver County area is not proposed for an OB location, little or no long-term growth is anticipated and little incentive exists for building for the peak year requirements. This situation can seriously affect public service levels in the area during peak year construction activities.

EFFECTS ON POPULATION AND COMMUNITIES (2.1.4)

The population effects of an operating base near Milford, Utah, which would be the greatest for Alternatives 5 and 6 when the first operating base is proposed, are projected to occur principally within Beaver County, although some spillover effect would be experienced in nearby Iron, Washington, and Juab counties in Utah, and in Lincoln County, Nevada. The M-X-related in-migrant population generated in Beaver County by the first operating base is projected to reach a maximum during the construction "boom" of about 24,200 in 1986, an increase of more than 470 percent over the trend-growth population projected that year, as shown in Table 2.1.4-1. If the effects of other concurrent projects such as Alunite Mining and processing, Roosevelt Hot Springs geothermal energy development, and the Pine Grove Molybdenum project, are added to those of M-X, a cumulative total of 30,900 in-migrants would be present in the County in 1986, an increase of more than 600 percent above the trend-growth population of 5,100 persons projected for that year. Over the five year construction "boom" period from 1982 through 1986, Beaver County's growth rate would increase to 45 percent annually with M-X, and would be slightly higher with other concurrent projects, compared to a trend-growth rate of 2.4 percent annually during the same period. In the long-term, out-migration of construction related population would reduce the total M-X population change to approximately 17,200 by 1990, about 326 percent above the trend-growth baseline. With the effects of other projects added to M-X, the cumulative long-term in-migrant population would be about 22,000 persons, more than 400 percent above the projected trend-growth baseline. The effects induced by the Proposed Action, when a second operating base is proposed, are about 25 percent less than for Alternatives 5 and 6.

The M-X construction-related population projected to be present in Beaver County would total approximately 8,700 persons in 1986, the peak year, about 36 percent of all in-migrants, while the equivalent proportions for military operations and civilian indirect and operations populations would be 30 percent and 34 percent, respectively, as is evident from Table 2.1.4-2. The construction related population, a large share of whom would be workers present without families, would likely have higher incomes, a slightly larger family household size, and younger age distribution than the general population (Mountain West Research, Inc., 1975), while the military related population would contain a large share of single persons and have a younger age structure and lower average income. (at least for enlisted personnel) than the general population. The civilian operations and indirect population generated by project related expansion of local economic activity would likely approximate the characteristic of the population of the western United States. The construction related and indirect populations are projected to temporarily present in Beaver County, with the permanent in-migrants comprised entirely of military and civilian operations personnel and their families. About 45 percent of the in-migrants

Table 2.1.4-1. Projected baseline population, M-X related population change, and cumulative population change related to M-X and other projects, by alternative, in Beaver.

Table 2.1.4-2. Projected cumulative population in-migration by project-related employment category, by alternative, in Beaver assuming trend baseline.

ALTERNATIVE / CATEGORIES	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
PROPOSED ACTION													
BASE CONSTRUCTION	0	0	0	0	362	2617	3024	2617	1327	0	0	0	0
CLUSTER CONSTRUCTION	0	0	0	306	8737	3272	611	233	94	0	0	0	0
ASSEMBLY & CHECKOUT	0	0	10	0	200	360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MILITARY OPERATIONS	0	0	0	0	2714	5131	047	10574	10974	10974	10974	10974	10974
CIVILIAN OPERATIONS	0	0	0	0	460	964	1591	2097	2097	2096	2096	2095	2095
INDIRECT	0	0	840	2048	3228	9103	4718	3159	1533	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	1336	8446	12316	16117	17328	17355	14603	13072	13072	13071	13071
ALTERNATIVE 1													
BASE CONSTRUCTION	0	0	0	0	386	2731	3271	166	123	93	0	0	0
CLUSTER CONSTRUCTION	0	0	10	280	360	715	227	74	0	0	0	0	0
ASSEMBLY & CHECKOUT	0	0	0	0	151	360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MILITARY OPERATIONS	0	0	0	0	0	0	302	453	610	610	610	610	610
CIVILIAN OPERATIONS	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	47	74	74	74	74	74
INDIRECT	0	0	0	0	0	0	476	576	682	219	267	267	267
TOTAL	0	0	394	3070	3808	1831	1429	1212	10002	950	950	949	949
ALTERNATIVE 2													
BASE CONSTRUCTION	69	140	203	100	113	0	213	0	0	0	0	0	0
CLUSTER CONSTRUCTION	0	0	403	3734	3270	764	0	35	0	0	0	0	0
ASSEMBLY & CHECKOUT	0	0	10	280	360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MILITARY OPERATIONS	0	0	132	267	403	514	466	798	798	798	798	798	798
CIVILIAN OPERATIONS	0	0	0	0	0	9	31	61	116	116	115	115	114
INDIRECT	0	263	404	149	305	790	818	616	408	377	269	269	306
TOTAL	150	403	1192	3647	4463	2230	1024	1807	1403	1291	1282	1282	1280
ALTERNATIVE 3													
BASE CONSTRUCTION	69	140	203	100	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CLUSTER CONSTRUCTION	0	0	403	3734	3270	764	213	53	0	0	0	0	0
ASSEMBLY & CHECKOUT	0	0	10	280	360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MILITARY OPERATIONS	0	0	132	247	402	514	466	798	798	798	798	798	798
CIVILIAN OPERATIONS	0	0	0	0	0	9	31	61	116	116	115	115	114
INDIRECT	0	263	404	149	305	790	818	616	408	377	269	269	306
TOTAL	150	403	1192	3647	4463	2230	1024	1807	1403	1291	1282	1282	1280
ALTERNATIVE 4													
BASE CONSTRUCTION	69	140	203	100	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CLUSTER CONSTRUCTION	0	0	403	2734	3270	764	213	53	0	0	0	0	0
ASSEMBLY & CHECKOUT	0	0	10	210	360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MILITARY OPERATIONS	0	0	132	247	402	514	466	798	798	798	798	798	798
CIVILIAN OPERATIONS	0	0	0	0	0	9	31	61	116	116	115	115	114
INDIRECT	0	263	404	149	305	790	818	616	408	377	269	269	306
TOTAL	150	403	1192	3647	4463	2230	1024	1807	1403	1291	1282	1282	1280
ALTERNATIVE 5													
BASE CONSTRUCTION	2043	3444	4104	1049	2106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CLUSTER CONSTRUCTION	0	435	3142	3010	3210	764	213	51	0	0	0	0	0
ASSEMBLY & CHECKOUT	0	350	310	4867	7474	2070	2650	30	0	0	0	0	0
MILITARY OPERATIONS	0	0	2376	1477	1477	9618	14771	14770	14770	14770	14770	14770	14770
CIVILIAN OPERATIONS	0	0	462	902	1342	1046	2230	2813	2813	2813	2813	2813	2813
INDIRECT	1307	3797	3118	7417	6950	3635	3016	640	400	377	269	269	306
TOTAL	3374	7191	14005	21621	24210	20813	20841	19298	17273	17273	17273	17273	17273
ALTERNATIVE 6													
BASE CONSTRUCTION	2043	3444	4104	1049	2106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CLUSTER CONSTRUCTION	0	435	3142	3010	3210	764	213	51	0	0	0	0	0
ASSEMBLY & CHECKOUT	0	350	310	4867	7474	2070	2650	30	0	0	0	0	0
MILITARY OPERATIONS	0	0	2376	1477	1477	9618	14771	14770	14770	14770	14770	14770	14770
CIVILIAN OPERATIONS	0	0	462	902	1342	1046	2230	2813	2813	2813	2813	2813	2813
INDIRECT	1309	3797	3118	7417	6950	3635	3016	640	400	377	269	269	306
TOTAL	3374	7391	14085	21621	24210	20813	20844	19298	17273	17273	17273	17273	17273

REPRODUCED CATEGORY 1 FOR PRIMARY WORKER IN INDUSTRIAL SOURCE AND SCIENCE. 1-MAY-80

present in the peak year (10,900 persons) are projected to be civilian labor force participants and another 22 percent (5,300) would be school-age population. In the long-term, about 17 percent of the 17,200 permanent in-migrants would be civilian labor force participants and another 28 percent are projected to be school age population.

The projected M-X-related in-migrant population at the county level has been disaggregated to three spatial categories of residence: construction camps, the operating base, and local communities (Table 2.1.4-3). In 1986, the peak year, about 57 percent of the in-migrants present (13,800 persons) would require accommodations in local communities, while 38 percent (9,200) would be housed on base and five percent (1,200) in temporary construction camps near DDA facility construction sites. In the long-term, only about one-third of the project related population is projected to reside in Beaver County's communities, with two-thirds accommodated on the operations base. The community population generated within Beaver County by the proposed base in Alternatives 5 and 6 is most likely to be absorbed in the Milford and Minersville areas, with smaller effects in the vicinity of the community of Beaver.

Smaller population effects from an operating base near Milford would be experienced in nearby Iron, Washington, and Millard counties in Utah and Lincoln County, Nevada, which are projected to approximately 2,000, 300, 100, and 200 permanent in-migrants, respectively. These are most likely to be accommodated in the communities of Cedar City (Iron County), St. George (Washington), Delta (Millard), and Pioche/Panaca (Lincoln).

EFFECTS ON LAND USE (2.1.5)

Community Land Use

Milford and the surrounding communities in Beaver County, Utah, will receive significant long-term community land use impacts from six of the eight Nevada/Utah deployment alternatives. Of the two remaining alternatives, Beaver County will be subject to temporary requirements under Alternative 8, and insignificant long-term requirements under Alternative 2. Table 2.1.5-1 provides land requirements for the community land uses in Beaver County. Under alternatives 5 and 6, an OB I will be located at Milford while the Proposed Actions includes an OB II at Milford.

Proposed Action, Alternatives 5 and 6

Alternatives 5 and 6 have the largest peak and long-term community land area requirements. The requirements of the Proposed Action are three-quarters of the needs for alternatives 5 and 6 during the respective peak years and long-term periods. Demands for land under alternatives 5 and 6 commerce in 1982 with 391 acres. The peak period is reached in 1985 at 2,018 acres. Land for housing (1,027 acres) is the largest single land use category and of this category mobile homes will use over two-thirds of the land area. The peak demands of the construction period have a duration of five years through 1988. At this time, the lower requirements of the operations phase, approximately 940 acres, are reached. Housing is still the largest land use, however, the proportion of mobile homes to permanent housing is reversed with permanent housing now comprising the larger portion of the land for housing (84 percent).

Table 2.1.4-3. Projected cumulative population in-migration by place of residence, by alternative, in Peaver assuming trend baseline.

ALTERNATIVE / PLACE OF RESIDENCE	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
PROPOSED ACTION CAMPUS	0	0	99	945	1179	203	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSTRUCTION CAMPUS	0	0	0	99	2042	920	914	0	0	0	0	0	0
OPERATIONS BASE	0	0	1137	4083	8493	10504	10897	6311	9823	4292	4291	0	0
LOCAL COMMUNITIES	0	0	1226	8424	12314	14117	12320	12553	14053	13072	13071	13071	13071
TOTAL	0	0	1137	4083	8493	10504	10897	6311	9823	4292	4291	0	0
ALTERNATIVE 1													
CONSTRUCTION CAMPUS	0	0	99	943	1173	243	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OPERATIONS BASE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LOCAL COMMUNITIES	0	0	1217	3086	3714	3066	37068	1831	1247	1292	1003	950	744
TOTAL	0	0	1217	3086	3714	3066	37068	1831	1247	1292	1003	950	744
ALTERNATIVE 2													
CONSTRUCTION CAMPUS	0	0	99	943	1173	243	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OPERATIONS BASE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LOCAL COMMUNITIES	180	405	1053	2704	3310	4181	1823	1823	1804	1403	1291	1062	1001
TOTAL	180	405	1053	2704	3310	4181	1823	1823	1804	1403	1291	1062	1001
ALTERNATIVE 3													
CONSTRUCTION CAMPUS	0	0	99	943	1173	243	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OPERATIONS BASE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LOCAL COMMUNITIES	180	405	1053	2704	3310	4181	1823	1823	1804	1403	1291	1062	1001
TOTAL	180	405	1053	2704	3310	4181	1823	1823	1804	1403	1291	1062	1001
ALTERNATIVE 4													
CONSTRUCTION CAMPUS	0	0	99	943	1173	243	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OPERATIONS BASE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LOCAL COMMUNITIES	180	405	1053	2704	3310	4181	1823	1823	1804	1403	1291	1062	1001
TOTAL	180	405	1053	2704	3310	4181	1823	1823	1804	1403	1291	1062	1001
ALTERNATIVE 5													
CONSTRUCTION CAMPUS	0	0	109	920	1170	243	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OPERATIONS BASE	244	1289	3911	4440	5220	1054	12073	11414	11516	11494	11476	11458	11446
LOCAL COMMUNITIES	2810	4302	10033	11030	12030	13030	10026	8417	3282	3727	3726	3725	3725
TOTAL	3374	7591	14003	21621	24220	20813	20844	19229	17273	17223	17222	17221	17221
ALTERNATIVE 6													
CONSTRUCTION CAMPUS	0	0	109	920	1170	243	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OPERATIONS BASE	344	1289	3911	4440	5220	1054	12073	11414	11516	11494	11476	11458	11446
LOCAL COMMUNITIES	2810	4302	10033	11030	12030	13030	10026	8417	3282	3727	3726	3725	3725
TOTAL	3374	7591	14003	21621	24220	20813	20844	19229	17273	17223	17222	17221	17221

SOURCE: IOR SCIENCE II, 1-MOV-BU

Table 2.1.5-1. Cumulative M-X related land requirements (acres) by use category, by alternative in Beaver assuming trend baseline.

ALTERNATIVE / LAND USE CATEGORY	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
PROPOSED ACTION													
PERMANENT HOMES	0	0	14	41	132	260	291	340	367	327	327	327	327
MOBILE HOMES	0	0	68	257	435	515	472	331	150	74	59	59	59
SUBTOTAL	0	0	5	298	775	763	671	490	376	386	386	386	386
RETAIL/COMM / INDUS	0	0	56	202	392	505	56	51	38	29	27	27	27
STS AND HAYS	0	0	18	77	149	176	164	138	93	219	221	221	221
PUBLIC/INSTITUTIONAL	0	0	161	602	1176	1513	1475	1283	918	694	704	704	704
TOTAL	0	0	171	1527	2600	26	35	48	56	63	70	70	70
ALTERNATIVE 1													
PERMANENT HOMES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOBILE HOMES	0	0	18	125	157	03	68	103	98	81	81	81	81
SUBTOTAL	0	0	18	125	166	109	9	7	6	3	3	3	3
RETAIL/COMM / INDUS	0	0	2	12	16	12	12	68	62	49	46	48	48
STS AND HAYS	0	0	11	96	112	12	29	24	22	17	16	16	16
PUBLIC/INSTITUTIONAL	0	0	5	42	55	35	35	30	29	24	22	22	22
TOTAL	0	0	36	265	351	219	203	189	150	146	150	150	150
ALTERNATIVE 2													
PERMANENT HOMES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOBILE HOMES	10	28	70	166	205	134	126	126	96	88	87	87	87
SUBTOTAL	10	28	70	166	205	134	126	126	96	88	87	87	87
RETAIL/COMM / INDUS	2	3	7	18	21	10	7	8	5	4	4	4	4
STS AND HAYS	6	20	48	114	141	92	87	86	66	60	59	59	59
PUBLIC/INSTITUTIONAL	3	7	18	54	69	35	30	29	24	22	22	22	22
TOTAL	21	58	143	352	430	271	250	247	191	174	172	172	172
ALTERNATIVE 3													
PERMANENT HOMES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOBILE HOMES	10	28	70	166	205	134	126	126	96	88	87	87	87
SUBTOTAL	10	28	70	166	205	134	126	126	96	88	87	87	87
RETAIL/COMM / INDUS	2	3	7	18	21	10	7	8	5	4	4	4	4
STS AND HAYS	6	20	48	114	141	92	87	86	66	60	59	59	59
PUBLIC/INSTITUTIONAL	3	7	18	54	69	35	30	29	24	22	22	22	22
TOTAL	21	58	143	352	430	271	250	247	191	174	172	172	172
ALTERNATIVE 4													
PERMANENT HOMES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOBILE HOMES	10	28	70	166	205	134	126	126	96	88	87	87	87
SUBTOTAL	10	28	70	166	205	134	126	126	96	88	87	87	87
RETAIL/COMM / INDUS	2	3	7	18	21	10	7	8	5	4	4	4	4
STS AND HAYS	6	20	48	114	141	92	87	86	66	60	59	59	59
PUBLIC/INSTITUTIONAL	3	7	18	54	69	35	30	29	24	22	22	22	22
TOTAL	21	58	143	352	430	271	250	247	191	174	172	172	172
ALTERNATIVE 5													
PERMANENT HOMES	95	136	207	305	314	380	404	437	437	437	437	437	437
MOBILE HOMES	142	318	518	722	703	471	233	103	79	79	79	79	79
SUBTOTAL	197	454	725	1017	1017	801	713	507	516	516	516	516	516
RETAIL/COMM / INDUS	15	32	55	65	65	70	66	58	36	35	35	35	35
STS AND HAYS	130	300	481	674	666	508	433	295	297	297	297	297	297
PUBLIC/INSTITUTIONAL	49	104	166	214	229	156	133	95	94	94	94	94	94
TOTAL	391	690	1436	2013	2003	1345	1345	943	942	942	942	942	942
ALTERNATIVE 6													
PERMANENT HOMES	55	136	207	302	314	380	404	437	437	437	437	437	437
MOBILE HOMES	142	318	518	722	703	471	233	103	79	79	79	79	79
SUBTOTAL	197	454	725	1027	1017	801	713	507	516	516	516	516	516
RETAIL/COMM / INDUS	15	32	55	68	70	66	58	36	35	35	35	35	35
STS AND HAYS	130	300	481	674	666	508	433	295	297	297	297	297	297
PUBLIC/INSTITUTIONAL	49	104	166	214	229	156	133	95	94	94	94	94	94
TOTAL	391	690	1428	2019	2002	1345	1345	943	942	942	942	942	942

SOURCE: HCR SCIENCES. 1-MCV-BU

Impact on Availability of Land

Vacant urban land to meet the project requirements and the impact of the project on community size and vacant land is provided in Table 2.1.5-2. As is evident in the table, a large shortfall of community land is projected in the peak year for Beaver County. In 1978, a total of approximately 700 acres of urban land was vacant in the three Beaver County communities of Beaver City, Minersville, and Milford. The peak year requirements exceed this figure by almost twofold. Several documents have been prepared that provide guidance for future growth. From the Beaver County Master Plan, several policies address development:

- Development within the county should be centered as much as possible within the three existing municipalities. No scattering of businesses or residential subdivisions should be allowed along the major highways, in the mountains, or in the desert valleys.
- Areas used for agriculture and areas having agricultural potential should be protected and preserved for agricultural use. Agricultural production should be increased wherever possible.
- Commercial activities should be grouped together. The central business districts of Millard and Beaver should be planned for development into shopping centers rather than permitting commercial developments to "string out" along the highways (Beaver County, 1972).

Planning for Growth in Beaver County (Five County Association, 1976) recommended that residential densities be increased in Minersville and Beaver City prior to expansions of the municipal boundaries. The recommendation for Milford directed additional growth to the areas north and south of the present city limits. The extent to which these recommendations will enable Beaver County to accommodate the projected growth is tenuous. The likelihood is very high that further-reaching actions will be necessary in order to accommodate the M-X-induced growth as well as provide ample room for baseline growth. (A large development that will have impacts upon Minersville and Milford is the Alunite Project). The potential also exists for a significant share of the urban land requirements being satisfied by a scattering of mobile homes and urban uses outside of the present communities. Such a scattering is likely to be accompanied by conflicts between urban and rural land uses. The degree to which this scattering could take place is dependent upon the stringency and enforcement of the county ordinances such as the zoning code and subdivision regulations.

In light of the above circumstances, the impact upon community land availability at the countywide level is extremely adverse. A similar conclusion is valid for the availability of vacant land in each of the individual communities. Annexation and conversion of rural land to urban uses will serve to mitigate this effect to some degree but such actions are likely to be accompanied by impacts upon agricultural land (e.g., Minersville) and high costs for the extension of utility and infrastructure systems. Sufficient private land near each community is available for conversion to urban uses following annexation.

Communities in eastern Iron County are projected to be the receptors of spillover effects from an OB at Milford. The peak year of these impacts coincides

Table 2.1.5-2. M-X urban land requirements and impacts - Beaver County.

ALTERNATIVE LEVEL OF ACTIVITY	CURRENT URBAN LAND**			PEAK YEAR			LONG TERM			
	VACANT (ACRES)	DEVELOPED (ACRES)	TOTAL (ACRES)	LAND REQUIREMENT	PROJECTED VACANT LAND	LAND REQUIREMENT	ACRES	% OF DEVELOPED LAND	ACRES	% OF TOTAL URBAN LAND
3, 6 (Op I)	699	992	1,691	2,017	203.37	-1,318	-	942	95.07	.243
Proposed Action (Op II)	699	992	1,691	1,513	152.57	-814	-	704	71.07	.05
3, 4 (Construction Camp)	699	992	1,691	430	43.37	269	15.97	172	17.37	.527
										3883

* Only representative alternatives are listed.

** Includes land within existing incorporated and unincorporated communities.

Source: Five-County Association, 1978.

with the transition between the construction and operational phases at Milford. Paragonah, Parowan, Enoch, and Cedar City in Iron County currently have a combined acreage of approximately 2,850 acres. This should be sufficient to handle the peak period demand of 450 acres without adverse impacts. Likewise, a spillover of 550 acres is expected in Millard County to the north. With vacant urban lands totalling 5,700 acres, the impact would not be significant.

Long-term demands on Beaver County under alternatives 5 and 6 would exceed the vacant land available at the present time. The shortfall is equivalent to one-third of the 700 acres of currently vacant land. Long-term requirements for the Proposed Action would be equal to the currently vacant acres but would not provide any excess capacity for growth. The shortage of urban land would be adverse at the individual community level as well as on a countywide basis. A virtual halt to baseline growth, rapidly escalating land prices, increased housing costs, and imbalances in the local economy as some goods and services would not be available are some of the impacts resulting from a shortage of land for urban development. Annexation and the conversion of rural to urban land can act toward mitigating these impacts. Long-term spillover effects in the adjacent counties are not significant.

Other Impacts

The size of the communities in Beaver County will more than triple during the construction period if all of the land is developed on a permanent basis. Since this growth will take only four years, the opportunities for providing guidance with regard to the character, scale, quality, and location of this growth are minimal. As a result, it can be expected that numerous conflicting land uses, "leapfrog" developments, and other symptoms of poor planning will emerge. The conclusion of the construction period may bring in problems of returning land used for temporary structures to former land uses as well as the removal of abandoned structures.

The periods of growth and departure will cause great fluctuations in property values. In addition, the character of the communities will undergo significant changes due to the construction of numerous temporary structures and abbreviated periods for design review of development proposals. The above-noted impacts on Beaver County are extremely adverse. Mitigation measures are not available to significantly modify the impacts.

Other Alternatives

Alternatives 1, 3, and 4 have spillovers from the construction of the DDA and the OB at Beryi. Peak year requirements for alternatives 3 and 4 are approximately one-fifth of the requirements under alternatives 5 and 6. This will mean significant impacts on the availability of land in Beaver County if annexations are not made. The effects of rapid growth as described above will still be apparent in Beaver County but not at such extreme levels. In regard to the long-term, alternatives 1, 3, and 4 have requirements slightly less than one-fifth of the requirements for alternatives 5 and 6.

Conclusions

Peak period requirements exceed the vacant community land by twofold in Beaver County. Annexations can mitigate these impacts but they may introduce new impacts on agricultural lands. Spillover effects into neighboring counties are

projected to occur, but the effects should not be significant. Long term requirements in Beaver County will still require annexations in order to meet the community land needs. The largest impacts in Beaver County will be the result of the high growth rate during the initial four years of construction. Extremely adverse impacts upon planning efforts would be the result and mitigation measures are not available to significantly modify the impacts.

Rural Land Use

This section will discuss two types of land uses that could be affected by a potential operating base at Milford, Utah. They are: agricultural, and recreation.

Agriculture

Neither the base nor the suitability zone would occupy no existing cropland. Because of its proximity to the potential operating base to croplands near Milford, they could be subject to pressure for private urban development unless laws protecting such farmland are adopted and enforced by the county.

Effects on Recreation

There are no fishing or recreational areas located on land designated for the OB site or in the suitability envelope (See Fig. 2.1.5-1). Those portions of the area in public domain are open to dispersed recreational use, including collecting activities, off-road recreational vehicle use, and small game hunting.

The proposed OB site at Milford is projected to have a population in-migration of approximately 18,000 people in the peak year of 1989 with a steady state of 13,000 by 1991 in Beaver County. Both these population levels represent significant increases over projected baseline population levels with or without other proposed projects (e.g., Intermountain Power Project, Alunite Plant). This substantial population increase is expected to produce a concomitant increase in recreational demand or visitations. This projected recreational demand is assumed to be most significant at those sites which are most attractive and of close proximity (Fig. 2.1.5-1). Based upon the indirect effect index analysis, those recreation sites expected to receive the greatest amount of demand are Bryce Canyon and Zion National Parks, Cedar Breaks National Monument, the eastern section of the Dixie Division of the Dixie National Forest, Red Canyon, Piute Lake, Minersville Lake, Kents Lake and Otter Creek State Park.

Fishing resources sites within approximately 50 miles of the proposed Milford OB would be expected to receive the greatest amount of new fishing pressure. Resources within 50 miles are located in the following hydrologic subunits: Milford, Pine, Wah Wah, Lund, Beryl-Enterprise, Snake, Hamblin, White, Parowan, and Beaver. For a list of the resources within these subunits see Table 3.1.7.2-1 in the aquatic habitats and biota technical report.

The Utah SCORP (Draft 1978) projects future facility deficiencies for the following activities in Planning District 6, which includes Beaver County: bike and hiking trails, snowmobile trails, campsites and picnic sites. The added demand related to M-X is expected to add to these projected deficiencies. U.S. Forest

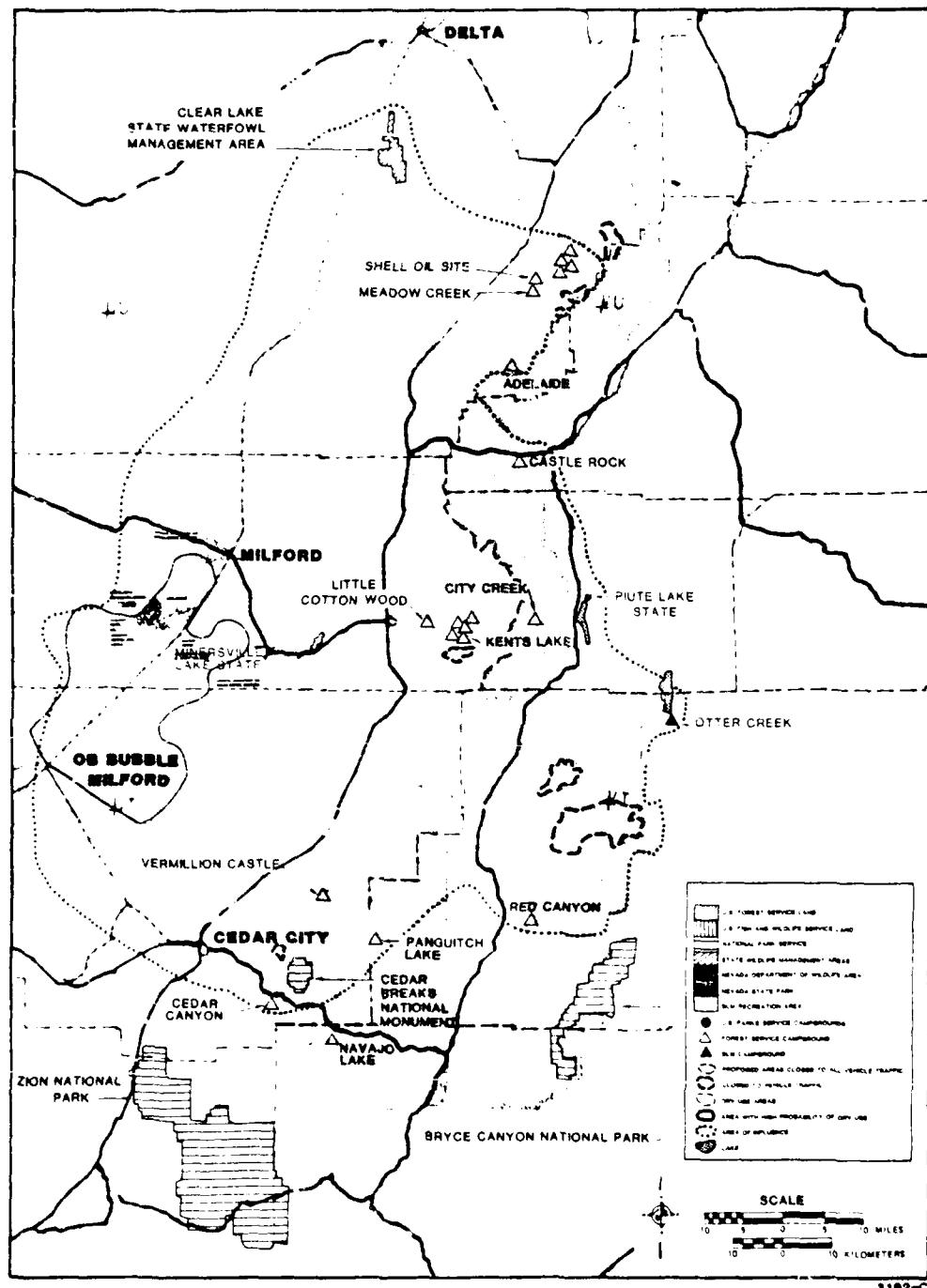


Figure 2.1.5-1. Area of most intensive recreational influence around the proposed Milford OR site.

Service RIM data (1979) indicate that Little Cottonwood, Little Reservoir, Anderson's Meadow, Pauquitch Lake, Red Canyon Reservoir and Navajo Lake are all experiencing use levels above what is considered a "well managed site." For example, the Pauquitch Lake boat ramp is presently operating just above 100 percent of its theoretical capacity. Other sites such as Kent Lake are below the theoretical capacity of a "well managed site".

EFFECTS ON LAND OWNERSHIP (2.1.6)

Figure 2.1.5-1 shows the potential operating base near Milford, Utah, and the land ownerships in the area. Table 2.1.6-1 shows the number of acres of land of each ownership type that would be occupied by the potential operating base and facilities, and the number of acres of each type within the suitability zone around the potential base.

It can be seen that 88 percent of the area of the operating base facilities would be located on BLM land, 8 percent on private land, and the remainder on state land. Considerably more private land is involved with the suitability zone, however, being 43 percent of the zone, and with BLM and state lands being 42 and 15 percent, respectively.

The 7,380 acres of BLM land, 640 acres of private land, and 320 acres of state land required for the potential Milford operating base are equal to 2.5, 0.1, and 0.08 percent of those resources in Millard County, respectively. These are not considered to be significant impacts.

EFFECTS ON HOUSING (2.1.7)

The cumulative total housing unit requirements in local communities, by type of structure, and by alternative, for Beaver County, Utah are given in Table 2.1.7-1. Under the Proposed Action, Operating Base II is scheduled to be located near Milford, and thus the housing requirements are quite large, peaking at 3,626 units in 1987, including 667 single-family, 384 multi-family, and 2,575 mobile homes. After the peak year the housing requirements decline, dropping off sharply between 1989 and 1991, to reach a long-term level of 1,484 units, consisting of 890 single-family, 297 multi-family, and 297 mobile homes. Such a large difference between peak-year and long-term needs will result in large surpluses, especially of mobile homes, which will eventually have to be removed entirely from the county since the normal growth requirements are nowhere near large enough to absorb them. It may be possible, however, to use some significant portion of the mobile homes to meet the housing needs of the communities as the project's construction phase moves on. The anticipated presence of other projects, when the high baseline is assumed, will reduce the net M-X requirements slightly and will similarly effect the surplus of mobile homes (Tables 2.1.7-2). However, when added to the net M-X impacts over the long-term growth baseline, the combined housing requirements are significantly increased, reaching a peak total of 5,294 units in 1987, some 291 percent above baseline, compared to 199 percent above with M-X alone (Table 2.1.7-3).

Beaver County is affected more by the housing requirements of Alternatives 5 and 6, however, when Operating Base I is located near Milford. Here, the need for housing is felt immediately, and in large numbers, peaking at 4,851 units in 1987, consisting of 775 single-family, 462 multi-family, and 3,611 mobile homes.

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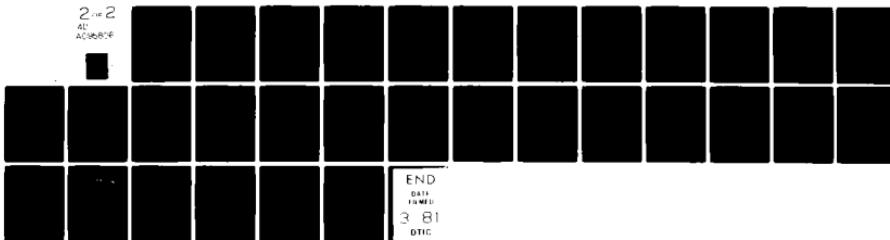
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Table 2.1.6-1. Land ownership at potential operating base facilities at Milford, Utah.

OWNERHIP TYPE	OPERATING BASE FACILITIES		SUITABILITY ZONE	
	ACRE	PERCENT OF OB	ACRE	PERCENT OF ZONE
Private	640	8	91,520	43
State	430	4	30,720	15
BLM	7,380	88	87,040	42
Total	8,340	100	209,280	100

3858

Source: Department of Interior, 1977.

Table 2.1.7-1. Cumulative M-X related housing unit requirements in local communities by housing type, by alternative, in Beaver assuming trend baseline.

ALTERNATIVE / HOUSING TYPE	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
BASELINE REQUIREMENTS													
PROPOSED ACTION													
SINGLE FAMILY UNITS	0	0	32	97	324	647	743	868	958	816	91	890	890
MULTI-FAMILY UNITS	0	0	32	69	236	384	430	444	412	297	297	297	297
MOBILE HOMES	0	0	31	1283	2274	2375	2359	1653	750	371	297	297	297
TOTAL M-X RELATED	0	0	404	1469	2835	3626	3532	2987	2040	1484	1484	1484	1484
M-X PLUS BASELINE	1641	1683	2134	3246	4637	5444	5366	4838	3926	3371	3392	3411	3427
ALTERNATIVE 1													
SINGLE FAMILY UNITS	0	0	0	1	19	66	90	127	148	172	192	192	192
MULTI-FAMILY UNITS	0	0	0	1	11	36	51	63	68	64	64	64	64
MOBILE HOMES	0	0	89	624	793	416	342	251	125	85	64	64	64
TOTAL M-X RELATED	0	0	89	626	823	518	484	441	341	322	320	320	319
M-X PLUS BASELINE	1641	1683	1819	2403	2625	2336	2318	2292	2207	2209	2228	2247	2252
ALTERNATIVE 2													
SINGLE FAMILY UNITS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MULTI-FAMILY UNITS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOBILE HOMES	51	141	349	829	1025	469	431	629	490	438	435	435	435
TOTAL M-X RELATED	51	141	349	829	1025	469	431	629	490	438	435	435	435
M-X PLUS BASELINE	1692	1684	2079	2608	2827	2487	2465	2480	2346	2323	2343	2362	2378
ALTERNATIVE 3													
SINGLE FAMILY UNITS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MULTI-FAMILY UNITS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOBILE HOMES	51	141	349	829	1025	469	431	629	490	438	435	435	435
TOTAL M-X RELATED	51	141	349	829	1025	469	431	629	490	438	435	435	435
M-X PLUS BASELINE	1692	1684	2079	2608	2827	2487	2465	2480	2346	2323	2343	2362	2378
ALTERNATIVE 4													
SINGLE FAMILY UNITS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MULTI-FAMILY UNITS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOBILE HOMES	51	141	349	829	1025	469	431	629	490	438	435	435	435
TOTAL M-X RELATED	51	141	349	829	1025	469	431	629	490	438	435	435	435
M-X PLUS BASELINE	1692	1684	2079	2608	2827	2487	2465	2480	2346	2323	2343	2362	2378
ALTERNATIVE 5													
SINGLE FAMILY UNITS	137	330	568	778	799	987	1263	1091	1181	1190	1190	1190	1190
MULTI-FAMILY UNITS	94	235	384	462	477	514	591	397	397	397	397	397	397
MOBILE HOMES	708	1590	2571	3611	3513	2105	1163	513	397	397	397	397	397
TOTAL M-X RELATED	941	2175	3483	4851	4789	3605	3016	2001	1984	1984	1984	1984	1984
M-X PLUS BASELINE	2382	3898	5213	6630	6591	5423	4850	3852	3850	3871	3892	3911	3927
ALTERNATIVE 6													
SINGLE FAMILY UNITS	137	330	568	778	799	987	1263	1091	1181	1190	1190	1190	1190
MULTI-FAMILY UNITS	94	235	384	462	477	514	591	397	397	397	397	397	397
MOBILE HOMES	708	1590	2571	3611	3513	2105	1163	513	397	397	397	397	397
TOTAL M-X RELATED	941	2175	3483	4851	4789	3605	3016	2016	1984	1984	1984	1984	1984
M-X PLUS BASELINE	2382	3898	5213	6630	6591	5423	4850	3852	3850	3871	3892	3911	3927

Table 2.1.7-2. Cumulative M-X related housing unit requirements in local communities by housing type, by alternative, in Beaver assuming high baseline.

ALTERNATIVE / HOUSING TYPE	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
BASELINE REQUIREMENTS	2307	3032	3465	3873	4222	3531	3423	3457	3311	3549	3626	3603	3722
PROPOSED ACTION													
SINGLE FAMILY UNITS	0	0	29	93	314	659	734	876	883	868	881	881	881
MULTI-FAMILY UNITS	0	0	29	85	220	379	425	438	405	294	294	294	294
MOBILE HOMES	0	0	309	1265	2225	2543	2232	1431	724	294	294	294	294
TOTAL M-X RELATED	0	0	307	1454	2771	3589	3490	2945	2023	1469	1469	1469	1469
M-X PLUS BASELINE	2307	3032	3632	5277	6993	7112	6913	6402	5534	5038	5075	5151	5190
ALTERNATIVE 1													
SINGLE FAMILY UNITS	0	0	0	0	1	19	61	82	114	132	149	148	148
MULTI-FAMILY UNITS	0	0	0	0	1	10	33	47	57	61	57	56	56
MOBILE HOMES	0	0	76	608	776	385	312	224	111	75	56	56	56
TOTAL M-X RELATED	0	0	76	610	805	479	441	398	304	284	281	280	280
M-X PLUS BASELINE	2307	3032	3541	4483	5037	4010	3864	3855	3815	3853	3907	3763	4002
ALTERNATIVE 2													
SINGLE FAMILY UNITS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MULTI-FAMILY UNITS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOBILE HOMES	37	112	312	783	967	624	589	586	443	401	397	396	395
TOTAL M-X RELATED	37	112	312	783	967	624	587	584	443	401	397	396	395
M-X PLUS BASELINE	2344	3164	3777	4636	5189	4153	4012	4043	3794	3970	4023	4079	4117
ALTERNATIVE 3													
SINGLE FAMILY UNITS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MULTI-FAMILY UNITS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOBILE HOMES	37	112	312	783	967	624	587	584	443	401	397	396	395
TOTAL M-X RELATED	37	112	312	783	967	624	587	584	443	401	397	396	395
M-X PLUS BASELINE	2344	3164	3777	4636	5189	4153	4012	4043	3794	3970	4023	4079	4117
ALTERNATIVE 4													
SINGLE FAMILY UNITS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MULTI-FAMILY UNITS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOBILE HOMES	37	112	312	783	967	624	587	584	443	401	397	396	395
TOTAL M-X RELATED	37	112	312	783	967	624	587	584	443	401	397	396	395
M-X PLUS BASELINE	2344	3164	3777	4636	5189	4153	4012	4043	3794	3970	4023	4079	4117
ALTERNATIVE 5													
SINGLE FAMILY UNITS	137	326	300	767	787	977	1250	1083	1182	1181	1181	1181	1180
MULTI-FAMILY UNITS	93	252	379	457	470	569	584	394	394	394	394	394	393
MOBILE HOMES	497	1349	2358	3571	3467	2074	1139	497	394	394	394	394	393
TOTAL M-X RELATED	927	2146	3436	4793	4729	3540	2874	1974	1969	1969	1968	1968	1967
M-X PLUS BASELINE	3234	5198	6901	8668	8947	7091	6397	5431	5480	5530	5594	5651	5689
ALTERNATIVE 6													
SINGLE FAMILY UNITS	137	326	300	767	787	977	1250	1083	1182	1181	1181	1181	1180
MULTI-FAMILY UNITS	93	252	379	457	470	569	584	394	394	394	394	394	393
MOBILE HOMES	497	1349	2358	3571	3467	2074	1139	497	394	394	394	394	393
TOTAL M-X RELATED	927	2146	3436	4793	4729	3540	2874	1974	1969	1969	1968	1968	1967
M-X PLUS BASELINE	3234	5198	6901	8668	8947	7091	6397	5431	5480	5530	5594	5651	5689

Table 2.1.7-3. Cumulative baseline housing unit requirements in local communities, and cumulative total housing unit requirements related to M-X and other projects, by alternative, in Beaver.

ALTERNATIVE	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
BASELINE REQUIREMENTS													
M-X IN EXISTING GRADE (10)	1441	1482	1730	1777	1802	1818	1834	1851	1866	1887	1908	1927	1943
WITH OTHER PROJECTS (10)	3032	3443	3873	4222	3531	3623	3437	3511	3567	3526	3613	3722	3722
X ABOVE TO	40.4	40.3	417.4	124.2	94.2	86.4	86.8	86.1	87.1	90.0	91.1	91.4	91.4
PROPOSED ACTION													
M-X IN EXISTING WITH TO	0	0	404	1449	2833	3234	3532	3887	3060	1684	1484	1484	1484
M-X ABOVE TO BASELINE	0	0	23.3	82.6	137.3	192.8	141.4	110.4	78.4	77.0	76.4	76.4	76.4
M-X IN EXISTING WITH IN	0	0	347	1424	2771	3501	3493	3023	1469	1468	1468	1468	1468
M-X + OTHER PROJECTS	465	1348	8101	3517	5170	8374	8078	4331	3447	3150	3184	3224	3247
X ABOVE TO BASELINE	40.4	61.3	121.8	197.7	268.0	891.1	874.8	243.9	196.8	164.9	167.3	167.1	167.1
ALTERNATIVE 1													
M-X IN EXISTING WITH TO	0	0	87	426	823	918	484	441	341	323	320	320	319
M-X ABOVE TO BASELINE	0	0	8.1	35.2	45.7	28.8	24.4	23.8	18.3	17.1	16.8	16.4	16.4
M-X IN EXISTING WITH IN	0	0	74	610	605	479	441	378	204	281	300	300	300
M-X + OTHER PROJECTS	465	1248	1810	3703	3224	3192	3029	2604	1946	1963	1976	1976	1976
X ABOVE TO BASELINE	40.4	61.3	104.7	161.9	170.4	120.8	110.4	106.3	104.4	104.7	103.4	103.4	103.4
ALTERNATIVE 2													
M-X IN EXISTING WITH TO	51	141	249	827	1023	449	471	427	480	430	433	433	433
M-X ABOVE TO BASELINE	5.1	8.4	80.2	46.6	56.9	36.8	24.4	26.0	25.7	22.2	22.8	22.4	22.4
M-X IN EXISTING WITH IN	37	118	312	783	947	494	587	584	443	401	397	396	396
M-X + OTHER PROJECTS	702	1440	2044	2874	3234	2327	2177	2172	2063	2114	2132	2174	2174
X ABOVE TO BASELINE	42.8	80.0	118.3	161.4	187.9	128.8	110.7	110.4	111.7	110.3	110.6	111.4	111.4
ALTERNATIVE 3													
M-X IN EXISTING WITH TO	51	141	249	827	1023	449	471	427	480	430	433	433	433
M-X ABOVE TO BASELINE	5.1	8.4	80.2	46.6	56.9	36.8	24.4	26.0	25.7	22.2	22.8	22.4	22.4
M-X IN EXISTING WITH IN	37	118	312	783	947	494	587	584	443	401	397	396	396
M-X + OTHER PROJECTS	702	1440	2044	2874	3234	2327	2177	2172	2063	2114	2132	2174	2174
X ABOVE TO BASELINE	42.8	80.0	118.3	161.4	187.9	128.8	110.7	110.4	111.7	110.3	110.6	111.4	111.4
ALTERNATIVE 4													
M-X IN EXISTING WITH TO	51	141	249	827	1023	449	471	427	480	430	433	433	433
M-X ABOVE TO BASELINE	5.1	8.4	80.2	46.6	56.9	36.8	24.4	26.0	25.7	22.2	22.8	22.4	22.4
M-X IN EXISTING WITH IN	37	118	312	783	947	494	587	584	443	401	397	396	396
M-X + OTHER PROJECTS	702	1440	2044	2874	3234	2327	2177	2172	2063	2114	2132	2174	2174
X ABOVE TO BASELINE	42.8	80.0	118.3	161.4	187.9	128.8	110.7	110.4	111.7	110.3	110.6	111.4	111.4
ALTERNATIVE 5													
M-X IN EXISTING WITH TO	51	141	249	827	1023	449	471	427	480	430	433	433	433
M-X ABOVE TO BASELINE	5.1	8.4	80.2	46.6	56.9	36.8	24.4	26.0	25.7	22.2	22.8	22.4	22.4
M-X IN EXISTING WITH IN	37	118	312	783	947	494	587	584	443	401	397	396	396
M-X + OTHER PROJECTS	702	1440	2044	2874	3234	2327	2177	2172	2063	2114	2132	2174	2174
X ABOVE TO BASELINE	42.8	80.0	118.3	161.4	187.9	128.8	110.7	110.4	111.7	110.3	110.6	111.4	111.4
ALTERNATIVE 6													
M-X IN EXISTING WITH TO	51	141	249	827	1023	449	471	427	480	430	433	433	433
M-X ABOVE TO BASELINE	5.1	8.4	80.2	46.6	56.9	36.8	24.4	26.0	25.7	22.2	22.8	22.4	22.4
M-X IN EXISTING WITH IN	37	118	312	783	947	494	587	584	443	401	397	396	396
M-X + OTHER PROJECTS	702	1440	2044	2874	3234	2327	2177	2172	2063	2114	2132	2174	2174
X ABOVE TO BASELINE	42.8	80.0	118.3	161.4	187.9	128.8	110.7	110.4	111.7	110.3	110.6	111.4	111.4
ALTERNATIVE 7													
M-X IN EXISTING WITH TO	91	2173	3403	4801	4789	3403	3014	2801	1981	1981	1981	1981	1981
M-X ABOVE TO BASELINE	87.3	129.2	201.3	272.4	248.7	198.3	164.4	160.1	103.1	103.1	103.1	102.4	102.4
M-X IN EXISTING WITH IN	1592	2173	3403	4801	4789	3403	3014	2801	1981	1981	1981	1981	1981
M-X + OTHER PROJECTS	97.1	209.8	376.8	377.1	396.4	390.0	848.7	193.4	193.4	193.4	193.4	193.4	193.4
X ABOVE TO BASELINE	97.1	200.8	279.8	337.1	376.4	370.0	248.7	193.4	193.4	193.4	193.4	193.4	193.4
ALTERNATIVE 8													
M-X IN EXISTING WITH TO	91	2173	3403	4801	4789	3403	3014	2801	1981	1981	1981	1981	1981
M-X ABOVE TO BASELINE	91.3	129.2	201.3	272.4	248.7	198.3	164.4	160.1	103.1	103.1	103.1	102.4	102.4
M-X IN EXISTING WITH IN	1592	2173	3403	4736	4789	3403	3014	2801	1981	1981	1981	1981	1981
M-X + OTHER PROJECTS	97.1	200.8	279.8	337.1	376.4	370.0	248.7	193.4	193.4	193.4	193.4	193.4	193.4
X ABOVE TO BASELINE	97.1	200.8	279.8	337.1	376.4	370.0	248.7	193.4	193.4	193.4	193.4	193.4	193.4

need later declines to reach a total of 1,984 units by 1994, including 1,190 single-family units, 397 multi-family, and 397 mobile homes. Table 2.1.7-1 shows that while the requirements for single-family units, with the exception of one year, 1989, are positive; the requirements for mobile homes drop off sharply after the peak-year and those for multi-family units also decline. These surpluses will provide a problem to the Beaver County housing market, whose own growth is not sufficient to absorb them. As with the Proposed Action, the presence of other projects will combine with M-X to exacerbate conditions in local housing markets, particularly in the peak-years. For instance, other projects bring the peak-year combined housing requirement to 6,888 units in 1985, some 387 percent above baseline, compared to 272 percent above with M-X alone (Table 2.1.7-3). This is a major impact. Long-term combined requirements are similarly inflated.

Other alternatives will also have housing impacts on Beaver County, even without an operating base near Milford. For instance, under Alternatives 1, 3 and 4, there are expected to be spillover effects in Beaver County from the Operating Base at Beryl in Iron County, that will produce long-term housing requirements. For both Alternatives 3 and 4 this will mean a long-term need for some 435 mobile homes (Table 2.1.7-1); whereas, under Alternative 1, some 319 housing units (192 single-family, 64 multi-family, and 64 mobile homes) are required as a result of spillover from Beryl. Likewise, there is some spillover from the operating base at Delta under Alternative 2; but its very small, requiring only 27 mobile homes in 1994 (Table 2.1.7-1). The split-deployment alternative is the one that will have the least impact on Beaver County, with a peak-year requirement of 840 mobile homes, that is dissipated two years later. Other projects will, nevertheless, add to these short-lived requirements (Table 2.1.7-3).

Wherever an operating base is located in Beaver County, Iron County can expect to experience spillover effects that will be permanent in nature. This is true for the Proposed Action, and Alternatives 5 and 6. For the Proposed Action, Iron County will have a long-term requirement of 475 housing units as a result of spillover from Milford, comprised of 285 single-family units, 95 multi-family units, and 95 mobile homes. Under Alternatives 5 and 6, Iron County's long-term requirements will involve 662 housing units, comprised of 397 single-family, 132 multi-family, and 132 mobile homes.

EFFECTS ON MILFORD COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE (2.1.8)

M-X deployment Proposed Action and Alternatives 5 and 6 identify a potential operating base location in the vicinity of Milford (Beaver County), Utah. Construction of such a facility would result in the in-migration of construction workers and their families in the short-term, as well as long-term base personnel. This population immigration will place additional demands on community infrastructure necessitating the recruitment of more teachers, health care personnel, law enforcement and fire personnel. There will also be impacts on parks and recreation and on basic utilities such as water and solid waste disposal, creating the need for expanded or new facilities. The accommodation of M-X-related needs for community services will be fulfilled primarily by Beaver County. Neighboring counties, for the most part, will experience lesser demands of a temporary nature. For that reason the following discussion will concentrate upon the effects likely to be experienced in Beaver County under the Proposed Action and Alternatives 5 and 6.

Education

Table 2.1.8-1 presents the number of school-aged children expected to enter the Beaver County School District by class grouping for each M-X alternative between the years 1982 and 1994 on an annual basis. As indicated, substantial initial enrollment additions to the Beaver County School District would occur in 1982 under Alternatives 5 and 6. Under the Proposed Action, initial enrollments would occur somewhat later, in 1984. Under Alternatives 5 and 6, it is expected that as many as 780 enrollments may be generated as a result of M-X-related population in-migration, which constitutes a 65.0 percent increase over the approximately 1,200 students anticipated in projected baseline. It is evident that the Beaver County School District which maintains an enrollment capacity of approximately 1,700 students would experience problems with meeting enrollment demands in 1982. Under the Proposed Action, the initial number of M-X-attributable enrollments would be approximately 270 (in 1984), an increase of 21.0 percent over the nearly 1,300 pupils expected under normal growth conditions.

Peak levels of enrollments generated by M-X into Beaver County would occur in 1987. Depending on which of these alternatives in which an operating base may occur near Milford is ultimately selected, M-X-attributable enrollments may increase the number of enrollments in Beaver County by up to between 345.0 and 365.0 percent over normal projected growth conditions - which indicate that approximately 1,340 local school-aged children would be utilizing educational facilities in the district.

Subsequent to peak year enrollment demands resulting from M-X, enrollment levels can be expected to stabilize, the level of which may be useful for long-range educational planning purposes. Table 2.1.8-1 indicates that under Alternatives 5 and 6 the Beaver County School District would require adequate facilities to accommodate approximately 6,350 pupils, of which approximately 77.0 percent would be attributable to M-X. Under the Proposed Action, the long-term requirement for educational services would be approximately 5,200 pupils of which approximately 72.0 are M-X-attributable. Under all other M-X deployment alternatives in which an operating base would not be situated near Milford, long-term effects would be greatly reduced. The respective percentage increases over baseline growth under Alternatives 1, 2 and 3 would range between 15.0 and 25.0 percent. Under Alternative 8A, no long-term enrollment demands are expected. Regardless of which M-X deployment in which an operating base would be located near Milford is selected, it is evident that given the inadequate posture of existing facilities, M-X-related enrollments will certainly accentuate the need for both additional facilities and personnel.

The number of teachers required to accommodate M-X-related enrollment demands in Beaver County for Alternatives 5 and 6 in the long-term approximate 210, while for the Proposed Action, approximately three-quarters of this number would be required. This is in addition to the 65 teachers expected to be required under long-term normal growth conditions. The annual projected baseline and M-X-related teacher requirements between 1982 and 1994 for each grade group is expressed in Table 2.1.8-2 for the Beaver County School District.

In Beaver County, the proportion of total enrollments and teachers required attributable to other projects in the area when compared to those attributable to

Table 2.1.8-1. Projected baseline and M-X induced school enrollments by grade level, by alternative, in Beaver assuming trend baseline.

ALTERNATIVE / NUMBER PUPILS BY GRADE LEVEL		1980	1982	1984	1986	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	1999
BASELINE ENROLLMENTS		1211	1243	1274	1303	1327	1351	1373	1397	1420	1443	1466
PREDICTED ACTION		0	0	136	407	1514	2008	2237	2576	2623	1649	1669
K-4		0	0	44	204	758	1004	1119	1183	1012	923	925
7-9		0	0	44	204	786	1004	1119	1183	1012	923	925
10-12		0	0	871	1217	2023	4014	4474	4739	4647	3727	3727
TOTAL M-X RELATED		1211	1242	1247	2320	4342	8237	1603	2050	2151	9141	8173
M-X PLUS BASELINE		0	0	81.2	92.7	228.1	579.3	300.8	346.9	273.9	848.4	848.4
PERCENT DIFFERENCE FROM BASELINE		0.0	0.0	6.6	11.2	15.2	15.6	10.8	10.8	10.8	8.6	7.7
ALTERNATIVE 1												
K-4		0	0	91	360	449	723	192	170	132	106	106
7-9		0	0	94	180	251	114	94	83	44	42	42
10-12		0	0	94	180	254	114	94	83	44	42	42
TOTAL M-X RELATED		0	0	103	210	297	458	304	346	343	853	851
M-X PLUS BASELINE		1211	1242	1278	3023	8264	1804	1727	1704	1449	1413	1403
PERCENT DIFFERENCE FROM BASELINE		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.0	70.3	34.7	38.4	34.7	10.8	10.8
ALTERNATIVE 2												
K-4		90	91	100	149	320	210	139	116	112	101	101
7-9		10	23	73	224	269	123	114	113	91	69	69
10-12		10	23	73	224	269	123	114	113	91	69	69
TOTAL M-X RELATED		40	102	297	854	1024	500	419	419	326	206	206
M-X PLUS BASELINE		1231	1244	1279	2207	2403	1861	1618	1618	1746	1746	1746
PERCENT DIFFERENCE FROM BASELINE		3.3	0.2	82.4	48.2	80.9	40.2	36.3	22.1	56.4	84.0	82.4
ALTERNATIVE 3												
K-4		90	91	100	149	320	210	139	116	112	101	101
7-9		10	23	73	224	269	123	114	113	91	69	69
10-12		10	23	73	224	269	123	114	113	91	69	69
TOTAL M-X RELATED		40	102	297	854	1024	500	419	419	326	206	206
M-X PLUS BASELINE		1231	1244	1279	2207	2403	1861	1618	1618	1746	1746	1746
PERCENT DIFFERENCE FROM BASELINE		3.3	0.2	82.4	48.2	80.9	40.2	36.3	22.1	56.4	82.4	82.4
ALTERNATIVE 4												
K-4		270	271	194.3	204.2	202.9	201.1	201.6	204.8	246.8	245.8	245.8
7-9		170	407	701	1119	1214	1139	1210	1231	1227	1227	1227
10-12		170	407	701	1114	1134	1183	1210	1231	1227	1227	1227
TOTAL M-X RELATED		701	1427	2126	4743	5356	4623	4872	4716	4917	4917	4916
M-X PLUS BASELINE		1293	2059	4102	4076	4503	5973	4235	4302	4307	4308	4308
PERCENT DIFFERENCE FROM BASELINE		44.8	121.0	114.0	342.7	370.1	344.4	337.9	341.3	357.0	349.4	349.4
ALTERNATIVE 5												
K-4		370	814	1343	2302	2420	2011	2436	2466	2458	2458	2458
7-9		193	407	701	1119	1214	1139	1210	1231	1227	1227	1227
10-12		193	407	701	1114	1134	1183	1210	1231	1227	1227	1227
TOTAL M-X RELATED		701	1427	2126	4743	5356	4623	4872	4716	4917	4917	4916
M-X PLUS BASELINE		1292	2059	4102	4076	4503	5973	4235	4302	4307	4308	4308
PERCENT DIFFERENCE FROM BASELINE		44.8	121.0	114.0	342.7	370.1	344.4	337.9	341.3	357.0	349.4	349.4
ALTERNATIVE 6												
K-4		370	814	1343	2302	2420	2011	2436	2466	2458	2458	2458
7-9		193	407	701	1119	1214	1139	1210	1231	1227	1227	1227
10-12		193	407	701	1114	1134	1183	1210	1231	1227	1227	1227
TOTAL M-X RELATED		701	1427	2126	4743	5356	4623	4872	4716	4917	4917	4916
M-X PLUS BASELINE		1292	2059	4102	4076	4503	5973	4235	4302	4307	4308	4308
PERCENT DIFFERENCE FROM BASELINE		44.8	121.0	114.0	342.7	370.1	344.4	337.9	341.3	357.0	349.4	349.4

SOURCE: IOM SCENARIOS. 1-MON-80

M-X plus baseline is substantial. For example, for Alternatives 5 and 6, under which a large operating base may be located near Milford, of the total number of additional enrollments which the Beaver County School District might expect as a result of M-X and other projects, 20.0 percent of the total cumulative effects are attributable to other projects. This indicates that the existing inadequate capability of the district to provide education services to the extent required by M-X would be further compounded when also considering other project requirements.

Effects on Health Care

M-X project related requirements for health care personnel and facilities are shown in Table 2.1.8-3 for Beaver County. Under Alternatives 5 and 6 with the first base located near Milford, the need for health care personnel peaks in 1985, when 17 physicians, 50 nurses, 5 dentists, 3 mental health personnel and 42 additional hospital beds would be required. These requirements would be somewhat smaller under the Proposed Action when the second base is proposed near Milford. M-X-related peak demand increases the normal baseline growth requirements by almost 250 percent and would put severe strain on the local health care facilities.

This situation would be further exacerbated if projects other than M-X are implemented during the same time period as M-X. The cumulative requirements during the peak year could then be as high as 350.0 percent of the normal growth requirements of 32 health care personnel and 20 hospital beds. Even during the long-term, the cumulative requirements could be almost 50.0 percent more than the normal growth requirements, necessitating mitigating measures to ensure adequate health care for the county residents.

Location of a base near Milford would have some spillover population in Iron and Millard Counties in Utah. The peak year demand in these counties would be 11 additional health care personnel and 7 hospital beds in Iron, and 7 health care personnel and 5 beds in Millard County.

Public Safety (Milford)

Tables 2.1.8-4 and 2.1.8-5 present the requirements for law enforcement and fire personnel in Beaver County resulting from the M-X project. As indicated, additional requirements for police and fire personnel will initially occur in 1984 under the Proposed Action and as early as 1982 under Alternatives 5 and 6. When the first operating base is located near Milford (Alternatives 5 and 6) the police and fire requirements expected initially (6 police and 4 fire personnel) amount to respectively, 66.7 and 57.1 percent more than what would be required under normal growth. These figures represent sudden and substantial increases in the need for services which may be difficult to meet in the first year of impacts.

Beaver County police and fire personnel requirements peak in 1986 and 1985, respectively, under both Alternatives 5 and 6. Under the Proposed Action the peak occurs in 1988 for police and in 1987 for fire personnel. The number of additional law enforcement personnel is expected in the peak year of Alternatives 5 and 6 to be 480.0 percent above the number projected to be needed under normal growth conditions. Such an increase will place burdens on the existing law enforcement system. Problems of crowded facilities, particularly jails, and of attracting and

Table 2.1.8-2. Projected baseline and M-X induced teacher requirements by grade level, by alternative, in Beaver assuming trend baseline.

ALTERNATIVE / NUMBER TEACHERS BY GRADE LEVEL		1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
BASELINE REQUIREMENTS		88	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
PROJECTED ACTION		90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
K-6		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7-9		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
10-12		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
TOTAL M-X RELATED		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
M-X PLUS BASELINE		88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
PERCENT DIFFERENCE FROM BASELINE		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ALTERNATIVE 1													
K-6		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7-9		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
10-12		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
TOTAL M-X RELATED		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
M-X PLUS BASELINE		88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
PERCENT DIFFERENCE FROM BASELINE		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ALTERNATIVE 2													
K-6		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7-9		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
10-12		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
TOTAL M-X RELATED		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
M-X PLUS BASELINE		87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87
PERCENT DIFFERENCE FROM BASELINE		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ALTERNATIVE 3													
K-6		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7-9		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
10-12		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
TOTAL M-X RELATED		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
M-X PLUS BASELINE		87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87
PERCENT DIFFERENCE FROM BASELINE		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ALTERNATIVE 4													
K-6		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7-9		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
10-12		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
TOTAL M-X RELATED		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
M-X PLUS BASELINE		87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87
PERCENT DIFFERENCE FROM BASELINE		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ALTERNATIVE 5													
K-6		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7-9		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
10-12		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
TOTAL M-X RELATED		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
M-X PLUS BASELINE		87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87
PERCENT DIFFERENCE FROM BASELINE		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ALTERNATIVE 6													
K-6		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7-9		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
10-12		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
TOTAL M-X RELATED		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
M-X PLUS BASELINE		87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87
PERCENT DIFFERENCE FROM BASELINE		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE: IAN Selected. 1-1967-80

Table 2.1.8-3. Projected baseline and M-X related health services and hospital bed requirements, in Beaver assuming trend baseline.

ALTERNATIVE / REQUIREMENTS	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
BASELINE:													
PHYSICIANS	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
REGISTERED NURSES	20	21	22	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
DENTISTS	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
MENTAL HEALTH PERSON	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
HOSPITAL BEDS	18	19	19	20	20	20	20	20	21	21	21	21	22
PROPOSED ACTION:													
PHYSICIANS	0	0	1	5	9	12	11	8	5	3	3	3	3
REGISTERED NURSES	0	0	0	13	27	37	35	27	16	9	9	9	9
DENTISTS	0	0	0	1	2	4	4	3	1	1	1	1	1
MENTAL HEALTH PERSON	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
HOSPITAL BEDS	0	0	4	12	23	31	29	23	14	8	8	8	8
ALTERNATIVE 1:													
PHYSICIANS	0	0	0	2	3	4	3	3	2	1	0	0	0
REGISTERED NURSES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DENTISTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MENTAL HEALTH PERSON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HOSPITAL BEDS	0	0	0	4	5	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
ALTERNATIVE 2:													
PHYSICIANS	0	0	0	2	2	3	4	1	1	0	0	0	0
REGISTERED NURSES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DENTISTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MENTAL HEALTH PERSON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HOSPITAL BEDS	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	3	2	1	1	1	1
ALTERNATIVE 3:													
PHYSICIANS	0	0	1	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
REGISTERED NURSES	0	0	1	3	5	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
DENTISTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MENTAL HEALTH PERSON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HOSPITAL BEDS	0	1	2	5	6	4	4	3	2	2	1	1	1
ALTERNATIVE 4:													
PHYSICIANS	0	0	1	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
REGISTERED NURSES	0	0	1	3	5	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
DENTISTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MENTAL HEALTH PERSON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HOSPITAL BEDS	0	1	2	5	6	4	4	3	2	2	1	1	1
ALTERNATIVE 5:													
PHYSICIANS	3	6	12	17	16	11	9	4	4	4	4	4	4
REGISTERED NURSES	11	25	39	50	47	36	26	12	12	12	12	12	12
DENTISTS	1	2	4	5	5	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
MENTAL HEALTH PERSON	0	1	2	3	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
HOSPITAL BEDS	0	20	31	42	41	31	23	11	11	11	11	11	11
ALTERNATIVE 6:													
PHYSICIANS	0	0	10	17	16	11	9	4	4	4	4	4	4
REGISTERED NURSES	11	22	39	50	47	36	26	12	12	12	12	12	12
DENTISTS	1	2	4	5	5	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
MENTAL HEALTH PERSON	0	1	2	3	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
HOSPITAL BEDS	0	20	31	42	41	31	23	11	11	11	11	11	11

SOURCE: HDR SCIENCES, 1-NDV-80

Table 2.1.8-4. Projected baseline and M-X related requirements for law enforcement personnel by alternative, in Beaver assuming trend baseline.

ALTERNATIVE / PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
BASELINE REQUIREMENTS	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	11
PROPOSED ACTION													
M-X REQUIREMENTS	0	0	2	10	25	32	34	35	39	26	26	26	26
M-X PLUS BASELINE	9	9	11	20	35	42	44	45	39	36	36	36	37
PERCENT DIFFERENCE FROM BASELINE	0.0	0.0	20.4	99.0	244.4	310.0	326.5	333.1	273.7	242.7	240.0	237.6	235.7
ALTERNATIVE 1													
M-X REQUIREMENTS	0	0	0	6	7	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
M-X PLUS BASELINE	9	9	9	16	17	13	12	12	12	11	11	11	12
PERCENT DIFFERENCE FROM BASELINE	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.4	68.4	29.1	19.2	19.0	18.9	9.3	9.2	9.1	9.1
ALTERNATIVE 3													
M-X REQUIREMENTS	0	0	2	7	9	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
M-X PLUS BASELINE	9	9	11	17	19	14	13	13	12	12	12	12	13
PERCENT DIFFERENCE FROM BASELINE	0.0	0.0	20.4	69.3	89.0	38.8	28.8	28.5	18.9	18.7	18.5	18.3	18.1
ALTERNATIVE 4													
M-X REQUIREMENTS	0	0	2	7	7	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
M-X PLUS BASELINE	9	9	11	17	19	14	13	13	12	12	12	12	13
PERCENT DIFFERENCE FROM BASELINE	0.0	0.0	20.4	69.3	88.0	38.8	28.8	28.5	18.9	18.7	18.5	18.3	18.1
ALTERNATIVE 5													
M-X REQUIREMENTS	6	15	28	43	48	41	41	39	34	34	34	34	34
M-X PLUS BASELINE	15	24	37	53	58	51	51	49	44	44	44	44	45
PERCENT DIFFERENCE FROM BASELINE	64.4	157.0	285.1	425.7	469.2	397.2	393.7	371.1	320.9	317.3	313.8	310.7	308.2
ALTERNATIVE 6													
M-X REQUIREMENTS	6	15	28	43	48	41	41	39	34	34	34	34	34
M-X PLUS BASELINE	15	24	37	53	58	51	51	49	44	44	44	44	45
PERCENT DIFFERENCE FROM BASELINE	64.4	157.0	285.1	425.7	469.2	397.2	393.7	371.1	320.9	317.3	313.8	310.7	308.2

SOURCE: HOM. OFF. GEN. INFO. - 1-APR-80

Table 2.1.8-5. Projected baseline and M-X related requirements for fire protection personnel by alternative, in Beaver assuming trend baseline.

ALTERNATIVE / PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS		1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
BASELINE REQUIREMENTS		7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
PROPOSED ACTION														
M-X REQUIREMENTS		0	7	0	1	7	14	17	16	14	17	7	7	7
M-X PLUS BASELINE		7	7	9	10	22	25	26	23	17	15	15	16	16
PERCENT DIFFERENCE FROM BASELINE		0.0	0.0	18.3	04.0	169.4	199.4	105.8	161.3	103.0	79.8	78.3	77.8	76.9
ALTERNATIVE 1														
M-X REQUIREMENTS		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M-X PLUS BASELINE		7	7	8	11	18	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
PERCENT DIFFERENCE FROM BASELINE		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.0	47.4	23.8	23.3	82.1	11.4	11.3	11.1	11.0
ALTERNATIVE 2														
M-X REQUIREMENTS		0	0	1	1	5	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
M-X PLUS BASELINE		7	7	4	12	13	11	11	11	10	10	10	10	10
PERCENT DIFFERENCE FROM BASELINE		0.0	0.0	12.3	18.0	69.8	38.8	24.9	24.4	22.9	22.4	22.4	22.2	22.0
ALTERNATIVE 3														
M-X REQUIREMENTS		0	0	0	0	1	1	5	3	3	2	2	2	2
M-X PLUS BASELINE		7	7	4	12	13	11	11	11	10	10	10	10	10
PERCENT DIFFERENCE FROM BASELINE		0.0	0.0	12.3	18.0	59.2	38.8	24.9	24.4	22.9	22.4	22.4	22.2	22.0
ALTERNATIVE 4														
M-X REQUIREMENTS		0	0	0	0	1	1	5	3	3	2	2	2	2
M-X PLUS BASELINE		7	7	4	12	13	11	11	11	10	10	10	10	10
PERCENT DIFFERENCE FROM BASELINE		0.0	0.0	12.3	18.0	59.2	38.8	24.9	24.4	22.9	22.4	22.4	22.2	22.0
ALTERNATIVE 5														
M-X REQUIREMENTS		1	1	10	16	22	21	16	13	9	7	7	7	7
M-X PLUS BASELINE		11	17	24	31	36	34	21	17	17	17	17	17	17
PERCENT DIFFERENCE FROM BASELINE		92.0	186.8	197.8	276.9	240.7	187.9	161.3	103.8	103.0	101.8	100.7	100.7	100.7
ALTERNATIVE 6														
M-X REQUIREMENTS		1	1	10	16	22	21	16	13	9	7	7	7	7
M-X PLUS BASELINE		11	17	24	31	36	34	21	17	17	17	17	17	17
PERCENT DIFFERENCE FROM BASELINE		92.0	186.8	197.8	276.9	240.7	187.9	161.3	103.8	103.0	101.8	100.7	100.7	100.7

SOURCE: IBM SCIENTIFIC, 1-NOV-80

keeping enough qualified people to serve as deputies and police officers will be critical ones.

M-X-related fire personnel requirements reach a level 287.5 percent over the baseline in the peak years of Alternatives 5 and 6. An increase of such proportion will likely place a strain on the existing, barely adequate, fire protection services. The community fire protection forces in Beaver County are composed entirely of volunteers. With the influx of a large population the volunteer force may find it difficult to continue to provide adequate fire protection, particularly for scattered mobile homes and large commercial buildings. Under the Proposed Action police requirements are 350.0 percent and fire 212.5 percent over baseline in the peak year. The requirements expected under the other alternatives also represent large increases in the need for services which may be difficult to meet in the peak year. Iron County in the peak years will experience spillover population demands from Beaver County when the first base is located near Milford.

Subsequent to peak year demands on public safety services the out-migration of construction workers will occur, resulting in a continuing decrease at the county level in total personnel requirements attributable to M-X deployment. Under Alternatives 5 and 6 personnel requirements in Beaver County stabilize and reach a steady state in 1990 for police personnel and in 1989 for fire personnel. This is the level of impact which can be most usefully mitigated through long-range planning. The aforementioned tables indicate the number of police and fire personnel that will be required in the long-term and percent over baseline requirements that they represent. Significant long-term effects are expected only under the Proposed Action and Alternatives 5 and 6. In Beaver County long-term needs can possibly be accommodated with sufficient advance planning and funding, however, the level of need will require substantial and permanent expansion of police and fire facilities and personnel.

Parks and Recreation

M-X-induced population immigration into the Milford area will create an increased demand for both urban and regional parks and recreational facilities in Beaver County. This increase in demand could stress existing urban facilities. To meet the increased needs, recreation planning capabilities, funds and land will be required. The land requirements for expansion of local recreational facilities are presented in Table 2.1.8-6.

The projected population growth due to M-X would increase the peak year land requirements for recreation and parks by 88 acres and long-term requirements by 36 acres in Beaver County, if Milford is chosen as the site for the first base, and by 67 and 27 acres respectively if it is chosen as the site for the second base. The other major projects in the area are not expected to add to these requirements very significantly. Additional rural acreage may be required for such recreational pursuits as off-road vehicular activity in order to spare habitats of rare and endangered species of plants and wildlife.

The U.S. Forest Service could open more lands for informal outdoor activities such as hunting, fishing and camping. Also, through subdivision and Planned Unit Development ordinances, a community can require certain amounts of recreation or open space in housing and mobile home development.

Table 2.1.8-6. Projected M-X related land requirements for parks and playgrounds, by alternative, in Beaver assuming trend baseline.

ALTERNATIVE / LAND REQUIREMENTS	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
PURPOSED ACTION													
PLAYGROUNDS	0	0	1	4	8	11	10	11	4	4	4	4	4
NET LOBBED PARKS	0	0	1	4	11	14	13	11	6	4	4	4	4
COMMUNITY PARKS	0	0	0	0	0	34	42	40	34	17	17	17	17
TOTAL	0	0	7	20	33	67	63	84	37	27	27	27	27
ALTERNATIVE 1													
PLAYGROUNDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NET LOBBED PARKS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COMMUNITY PARKS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ALTERNATIVE 2													
PLAYGROUNDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NET LOBBED PARKS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COMMUNITY PARKS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ALTERNATIVE 3													
PLAYGROUNDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NET LOBBED PARKS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COMMUNITY PARKS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ALTERNATIVE 4													
PLAYGROUNDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NET LOBBED PARKS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COMMUNITY PARKS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ALTERNATIVE 5													
PLAYGROUNDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NET LOBBED PARKS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COMMUNITY PARKS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ALTERNATIVE 6													
PLAYGROUNDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NET LOBBED PARKS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COMMUNITY PARKS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ALTERNATIVE 7													
PLAYGROUNDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NET LOBBED PARKS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COMMUNITY PARKS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: IRI SCIENCE, 1-MAY-80

Solid Waste Disposal

M-X-induced immigration to the Milford area will create additional quantities of solid wastes not only in residences but also in the additional business and governmental activities required to support this population increment in Beaver County.

If Milford is chosen as the site for the first base, the M-X-induced population demands for solid-waste disposal land area will begin in 1982. About 27 acres of landfill areas will provide for the M-X-induced solid waste stream in Beaver County and, in fact, provide for all major-project induced solid wastes through 2009, that is over the 20-year operational life of the M-X defense system.

If on the other hand, Milford is chosen to be the site for the second base, the M-X-induced population demands for solid waste disposal land area would be reduced to 8 acres of landfill area.

The effect of M-X OB site on Beaver County land requirements for solid waste disposal are illustrated in Table 2.1.8-7.

EFFECTS ON QUALITY OF LIFE (2.1.9)

The impact projections are conditional in that they are contingent on the actions taken by policy makers and also on the basic assumptions concerning factors such as the levels and pace of development which will occur. Moreover, the components of quality of life are numerous and complex and there is a great deal of uncertainty as to the probably outcomes since the basic models are lacking. Individual preference functions are unknown and community preference functions are hard to ascertain. Nevertheless, an attempt has been made to provide comparisons, within the framework of certain assumptions, suggestive of the trend of growth impacts on the communities in question.

The rapid population growth that can be anticipated if an operating base is located in the vicinity of Milford will result in many objective and subjective changes in the quality of life in the surrounding communities. Figure 2.1.9-1 attempts to show potential changes in the quality of life that might reasonably be expected. The histograms portray an assessment of the impact on the quality of life, as measured by a particular index, in a range from acceptable to unacceptable. The four segments of the figure depict: (a) Baseline I, which simply portrays the county's particular index value as a proportion of the corresponding state index value (where acceptable denotes a value that is 50 percent better than the state figure, and unacceptable represents a value that is 100 percent worse than the state figure), for 11 quality of life indices; (b) Baseline II, the anticipated changes in these indices without M-X deployment in the county, but with the presence of other known projects; (c) anticipated changes during the M-X construction phase over Baseline II; and (d) anticipated changes during the M-X operations phase compared to Baseline II. Changes in the indices are assumed to be related to the rapidity of population growth. Since the quality of life literature points to a rapid deterioration of social organization with boomtown growth, it is assumed that such indices as crime, alcohol and substance abuse, divorce and suicide rates, may increase as much as four times the compound annual population growth rate. The economic well-being indices, e.g., per capita income, the unemployment rate, and the public

Table 2.1.8-7. Projected baseline and M-X related land requirements (acres) for solid waste disposal, by alternative, in Beaver assuming trend baseline.

ALTERNATIVE / LAND REQUIREMENTS	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
BASELINE REQUIREMENTS	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
PROPOSED ACTION													
M-X REQUIREMENTS	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
M-X PLUS BASELINE	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.5	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
PERCENT DIFFERENCE FROM BASELINE	0.0	0.0	27.1	92.4	169.4	206.7	192.0	165.0	113.3	74.7	73.8	73.1	72.5
ALTERNATIVE 1													
M-X REQUIREMENTS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
M-X PLUS BASELINE	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
PERCENT DIFFERENCE FROM BASELINE	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.6	52.1	25.8	25.4	25.2	23.2	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.1
ALTERNATIVE 2													
M-X REQUIREMENTS	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
M-X PLUS BASELINE	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
PERCENT DIFFERENCE FROM BASELINE	0.0	14.0	27.1	52.8	65.2	38.8	38.4	38.1	25.2	24.9	24.6	24.4	24.2
ALTERNATIVE 3													
M-X REQUIREMENTS	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
M-X PLUS BASELINE	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
PERCENT DIFFERENCE FROM BASELINE	0.0	14.0	27.1	52.8	65.2	38.8	38.4	38.1	25.2	24.9	24.6	24.4	24.2
ALTERNATIVE 4													
M-X REQUIREMENTS	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
M-X PLUS BASELINE	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
PERCENT DIFFERENCE FROM BASELINE	0.0	14.0	27.1	52.8	65.2	38.8	38.4	38.1	25.2	24.9	24.6	24.4	24.2
ALTERNATIVE 5													
M-X REQUIREMENTS	0.4	0.9	1.3	2.1	2.1	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
M-X PLUS BASELINE	1.1	1.6	2.2	2.9	2.9	2.4	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
PERCENT DIFFERENCE FROM BASELINE	37.2	125.6	203.6	277.2	277.2	193.8	168.4	114.2	113.3	112.0	110.8	109.7	108.8
ALTERNATIVE 6													
M-X REQUIREMENTS	0.4	0.9	1.3	2.1	2.1	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
M-X PLUS BASELINE	1.1	1.6	2.2	2.9	2.9	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
PERCENT DIFFERENCE FROM BASELINE	37.2	125.6	203.6	277.2	277.2	193.8	168.4	114.2	113.3	112.0	110.8	109.7	108.8

SOURCE: PUR SCIENCES, 4-MOV-91

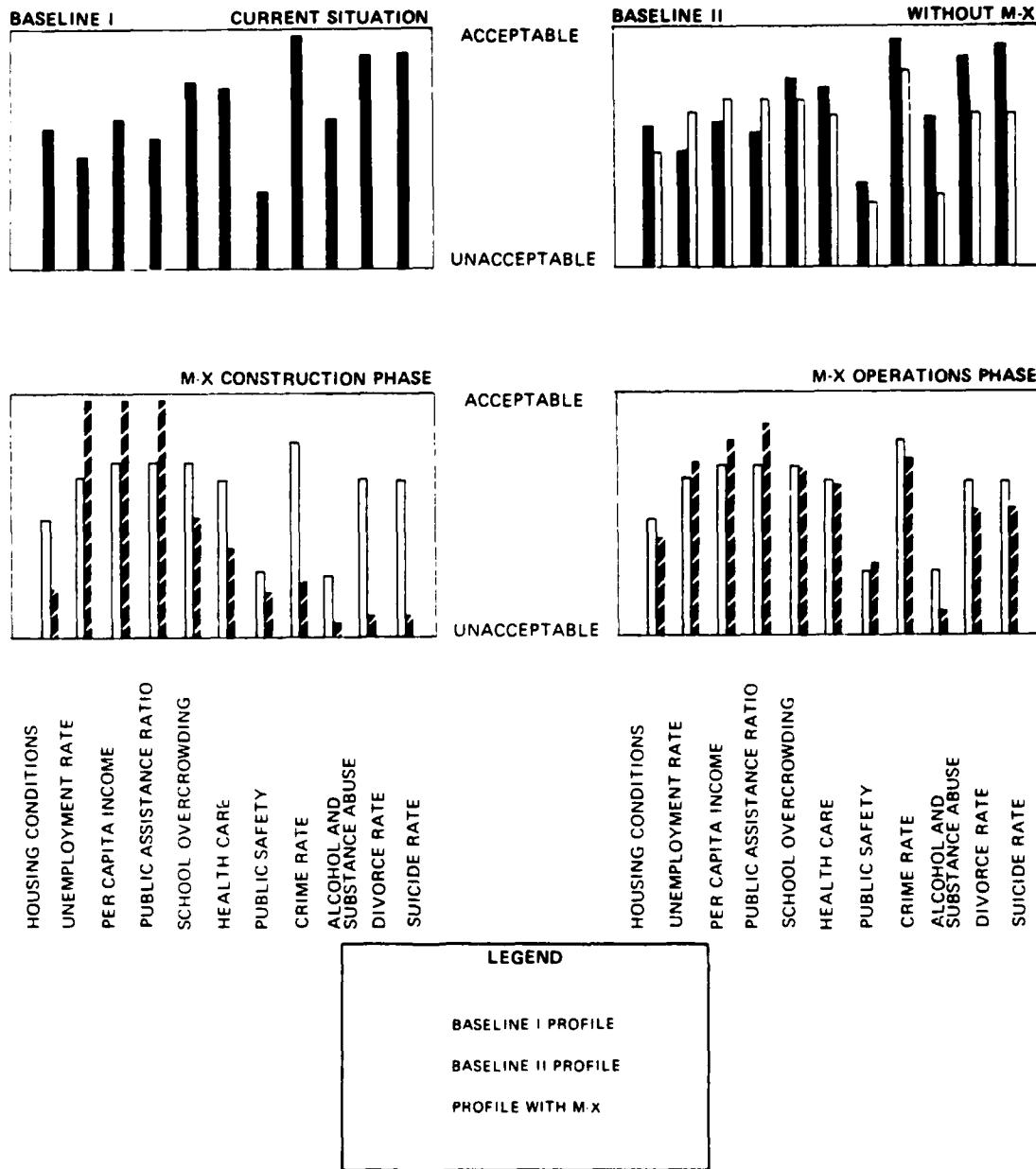


Figure 2.1.9-1. Potential changes in the quality of life profiles of Beaver County, Utah.

assistance ratio (the proportion of the population on public assistance of some kind), on the other hand, are assumed to change at only double the annual compound population change rate. The remaining indices, housing conditions (a measure of overcrowding), school overcrowding (the ratio of pupils to teachers), health care (doctors, dentists and registered nurses per 1,000 population, the number of hospital beds per 1,000 population), and public safety (ratio of police officers to population), collectively referred to as the community service indices, are all assumed to change inversely and linearly with the compound annual rate of population change.

Quality of Life Changes Without M-X

It is estimated that other projects, particularly a power plant in Millard County, alumite development, geothermal drilling exploration, and molybdenum mining and processing, will result in a compound annual growth rate of 16.3 percent between 1982 and 1986. This rapid pace of growth can be expected to make housing conditions, public safety and particularly the alcohol and substance abuse rate, already below Utah average standards, worse (Figure 2.1.9-1, upper right quadrant, which shows the Baseline II profile over Baseline I). Health care services and two of the social disorganization indices, the divorce rate and suicide rate, are likely to deteriorate and fall below state averages for these indices. The prospect for an increase in crime rates is fairly certain with this pace of population growth, but since Beaver County's baseline rate was only half that of the State's, the County should still have a better than average ranking on this index. Unemployment can be anticipated to decline and per capita incomes to improve with a 16 percent annual growth rate, thus considerably improving Beaver County's previously below Utah's average standing on these economic well being indices. The same will be true of the public assistance ratio index.

Quality of Life During the M-X Construction Phase

During the construction phase, assuming an operating base is located near Milford, a peak cumulative influx of 24,000 additional people is projected, resulting in a peak cumulative population change of 473 percent over Baseline II in 1986. Up to the peak year, population will be growing at a compound annual rate of 38 percent. Clearly, this extremely rapid pace will cause a serious, albeit temporary, deterioration in housing conditions, and the quality of community services, which can be expected to be severely overtaxed during this construction period. Such a rapid pace of growth is also certain to be reflected in higher crime, alcohol and substance abuse, divorce, and even suicide rates as social organization is tested with the rapid influx of culturally, ethnically and religiously heterogeneous groups that are likely to overwhelm the traditional values and ways of life of local communities (Figure 2.1.9-1, lower left quadrant).

On the other hand, a sharp and significant rise in the economic well being indices will greatly enhance Beaver County's standing on this quality of life dimension (Figure 2.1.9-1, lower left quadrant). Job opportunities, a key component of the quality of life perceptions of rural residents, should improve markedly, along with a reduction in the public assistance dependent population. Per capita incomes can be expected to rise considerably as a result (Figure 2.1.9-1, lower left quadrant).

Quality of Life During the M-X Operations Phase

By 1992, the steady-state M-X-related population influx will have leveled off at some 17,000 additional people, representing a 318 percent increase over baseline population in that year. It will have taken 10 years to attain this level, indicating a compound annual growth rate of 10.8 percent. This overall rate of growth, while very substantial in and of itself, is significantly less than during the construction phase and so the effects, while still considerable, can be expected to be less marked. Housing conditions, and community services will not be as severely taxed, but will still be below state average standards. The school overcrowding index, initially above the Utah value, will probably be somewhat below the Utah figure. An 11 percent rate of growth, and such a large overall change in population numbers, is still likely to manifest itself in considerable social disorganization, leaving Beaver County worse off than before, but nowhere as badly off as during the construction phase (Figure 2.1.9-1, lower right quadrant). Reductions in the unemployment rate and the proportion of the population on public assistance, together with increases in per capita income will, in all probability, not be as pronounced as during the construction phase, but will nevertheless leave Beaver County better off than without M-X, and indeed for the latter two indices at least, better off than the Utah baseline figures.

EFFECTS ON ENERGY (2.1.10)

Construction and operation of the M-X defense system operating base in the vicinity of Milford will require substantial improvements in energy transportation capabilities. Development of the required energy handling facilities must be in concert with M-X system construction.

Milford is located in an area that has no natural gas service. If services were extended into the area, the supplier could be Mountain Fuel Supply (MFS), Salt Lake City, although no plans exist for expansion. Pacific Gas Transmission (PGT), a subsidiary of Pacific Gas and Electric, San Francisco, has proposed to build a 30-in., high-pressure gas transmission line from Kemmerer, Wyoming and Bonanza, Utah, joining east of Provo, Utah, near Strawberry Reservoir, continuing along Interstate 15 through Cedar City, Utah and Las Vegas, Nevada to southern California. This line will have sufficient capacity to transport natural gas to Milford, which is located approximately 2 mi west of the proposed pipeline route.

The electric demand in the Milford area due to the M-X operating base and its related population increase is projected to be about 39 MW. Presently Milford constitutes a load of approximately 5 MW and is supplied by two 46-KV lines. Construction of new transmission and distribution facilities are required. A concerted effort must be made by the Air Force to schedule the construction of the operating base with the IPP project, to assure that electrical power is available when required. See Section 5.2 of the Power and Energy Technical Report for detailed information.

Mitigations

Careful siting, taking into account the environmental restrictions and concerns, can mitigate the potential impacts of both fuel and power facilities. Coordination with the utility companies can assure minimum impact on current electrical power and fuel users and assure that the M-X system becomes operational

as planned. Similarly, impacts on fuel availability can be mitigated by timely adjustment of allocations. Alternate energy system development and energy conserving construction will reduce external energy demands.

EFFECTS ON TRANSPORTATION (2.1.11)

The population increases associated with construction and operation of an operating base near Milford would have a corresponding impact on traffic in the surrounding area. In general, the impacts would be similar to those discussed for the Beryl site in Section 2.1.11. The largest amount of offbase development is expected to occur in Milford. The community of Milford and the road connection between it and the base would be significantly affected by construction and operation of the operating base. Traffic along the road between the two would be high. Since a significant portion of off-base growth is also expected to occur in Minersville, Beaver, Cedar City and the other small communities south and east of Milford, improvement of the existing county road between Minersville and the proposed site could direct a significant portion of traffic to that route that would otherwise have to pass through Milford. Under the Proposed Action nearly 10,000 trips per day will be made between the base and neighboring communities. About 20 percent more would use it under Alternative 5 in which Milford would be the first operating base. Figures 2.1.11-1 and 2.1.11-2 present anticipated 1992 traffic for the two scenarios.

The community of Milford would more than double in size under anticipated growth scenarios. Increases in traffic would be proportioned to overall growth. The anticipated in-migration of over 1,800 new households into the area would generate around 18,000 trips, or traffic movements daily. Provisions to accommodate this growth, including new streets as well as new housing, would have to be developed. Good planning and orderly development can prevent many traffic problems from occurring, but road improvements will undoubtedly have to be made at numerous locations on the existing street system to accommodate the anticipated traffic. Where these improvements would be needed will depend upon the specific growth patterns that develop.

The community of Minersville will also experience an increase in traffic both from new residences and from traffic passing through it between Beaver and Cedar City and the operating base. Some localized traffic problems requiring improvements will likely occur.

EFFECTS ON NATIVE AMERICANS (2.1.12)

Nothing is currently known about possible uses of the OB siting area by contemporary Indians for hunting, gathering, or other traditional activities. An accurate assessment of impacts associated with base construction in this area must await the identification of specific sensitivity areas by local Southern Paiutes.

Archaeological surveys will precede construction activities in all areas of proposed ground disturbance. As part of the mitigation program, Southern Paiutes from the Cedar City and Kanosh bands should be provided the opportunity to independently evaluate these areas. This measure will ensure that all cultural resources are properly inventoried. Consultation with these tribal governments should continue through the construction period to develop acceptable measures for mitigating unavoidable impacts to culturally sensitive sites and features.

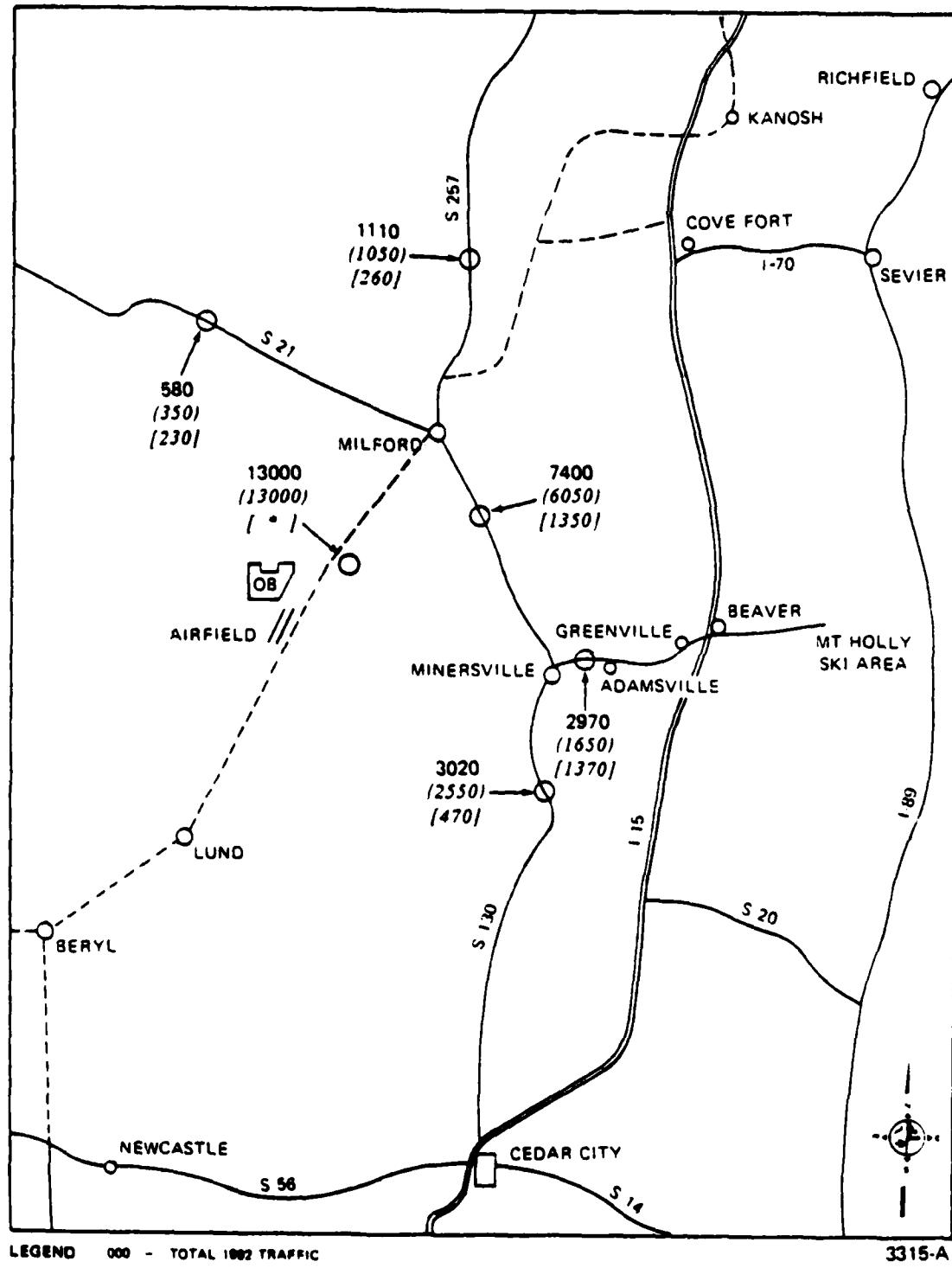


Figure 2.1.11-1. Projected traffic volumes in the vicinity of Milford, assuming first operating base.

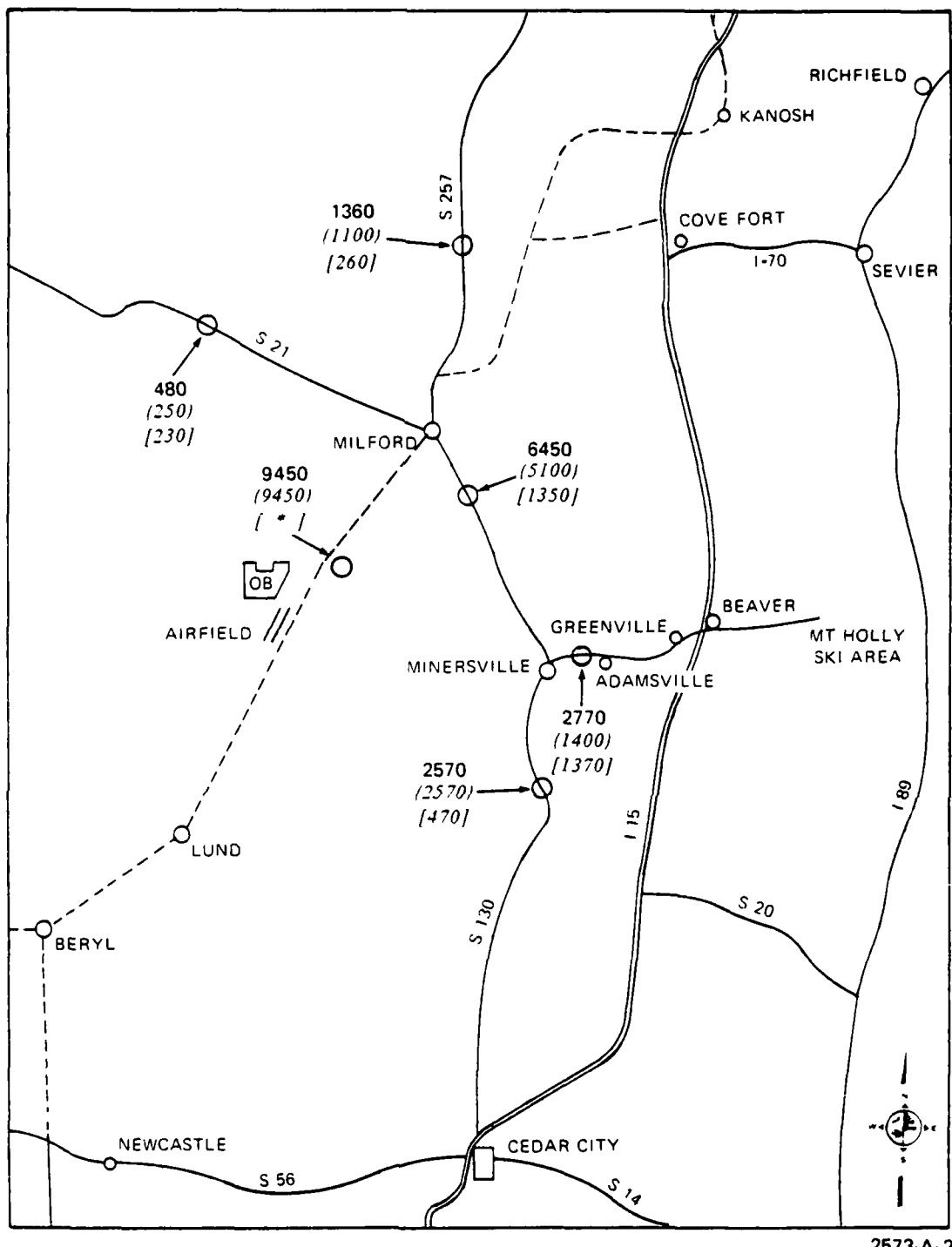


Figure 2.1.11-2. Projected traffic volumes in the vicinity at Milford, assuming second operating base.

Currently, there are no Indian reserves in close proximity of the Milford proposed OB site. However, the recent (April 1980) reinstatement of the Utah Southern Paiutes to federal trusteeship has implications for proposed land use in Beaver County. Public Law 96-227 provides that the five bands of Southern Paiutes which were terminated in 1954 be reinstated and that their reservation lands be restored to the extent possible. Where original reservation lands cannot be restored, the law provides for up to 15,000 acres of land to be acquired; Beaver County is one of the five Utah counties from which land can be withdrawn for reservation restoration.

The Indian Peaks reservation, created in 1915, was located about 50 mi west of Milford in Beaver County. The reservation lands, about 9,000 acres, were purchased by the state of Utah when the Indians, shortly after termination, found they could not pay the property taxes. It is possible that the original reservation lands could be restored to the Indian Peaks band. The state converted the land into a Game Management area and the entire acreage is intact; none is privately owned. If the original reservation land is not restored, however, other public lands in Beaver County may be candidates for reservation restoration and conflicts over land withdrawal for the OB site could arise.

Construction of an OB at the Milford site would not directly impact any Indian reservations or colonies. Indirect social and economic impacts on Native Americans are expected because of the proximity of Milford to Utah towns in which Southern Paiutes are currently living. The Cedar City Colony, 50 mi to the south, consists of ten acres of land owned by the Mormon Church. There are 100 enrolled members of the band, 75 of whom live in Cedar City, though not necessarily at the Colony itself. Additionally, most of the Indian Peaks band moved to Cedar City following termination from federal trusteeship, and the subsequent loss of their land. The Kanosh and Koosharem bands, living in the towns of Kanosh and Richfield, respectively, are less than 60 mi from Milford and the Shivwits reservation, and the town of St. George where most of the 290 enrolled members of the Shivwits band live, are about 100 miles south of Milford.

The Southern Paiutes are an economically-depressed Native American tribe. Colony lands in Utah are residential; there is no agriculture or other economic base for most of the bands. Unemployment is high; most employment is seasonal and/or temporary wage labor. The income derived from this work is minimal and the average per capita income is under \$700/year. Given these economic circumstances, a large-scale construction project with an estimated 400, 800, and 1,050 civilian jobs for the first three years would be expected to be very attractive to an economically-deprived segment of the population. Then with employment projections of 500, 700, 1,500, 2,000 and 2,400 for the succeeding five years, the Milford area would probably become the focus of attention for unemployed Native Americans.

Estimates of the numbers of Native Americans who might migrate into the area in search of employment are hampered by the tentative estimates of Southern Paiutes in the region. Prior to the April 1980 reinstatement of the Utah Southern Paiutes, there were 545 enrolled members of the five bands (and an additional 294 Southern Paiutes at the Las Vegas Colony and Moapa reservation in Nevada). With reinstatement, however, the "final membership role is declared open" (Public Law 96-227 Section 4, pg. 318) and individuals who can show that: (a) they were enrolled

in a band in 1954 or were on the 1968 rolls drawn up for funds disposition, or (b) were entitled to be either on the 1954 or 1968 rolls but were not listed, and (c) are a descendent of an individual qualifying in (a) or (b) above and are one-quarter Paiute "shall be a member of the tribe" (Public Law 96-227 Section 4, pg. 318). The number of Paiutes who fall into these categories is not yet known, but it is estimated that the population of Utah Southern Paiutes will be at least double that currently enrolled and the labor force is expected to increase substantially.

None of the Native American communities in close proximity to the Milford site (Cedar City, Kanosh & Richfield Colonies) would be expected to absorb the increased population, the family and other relatives of workers and would-be workers. It would render the housing facilities inadequate, and, since most of the newcomers would not be enrolled members of the local band, Kanosh, Koosharem, or Cedar City, federal money for reservation housing would not be provided.

Site-specific information on the socioeconomic environment of the Utah Southern Paiutes collected by a field research team is currently being analyzed to refine impact projections.

EFFECTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL RESOURCES (2.1.13)

Intensive field surveys have not been conducted at the proposed Milford OB site nor in the suitability zone surrounding the proposed OB. Therefore, direct and indirect impacts to cultural resources cannot be fully assessed at this time. The existing data base suggests that habitation sites are numerous along the entire Beaver River drainage and apparently occur with somewhat greater frequency to the north of Milford. About 90 percent of the recorded habitation sites occur along the Beaver River and its tributaries. Limited activity sites tend to occur most often on the gently sloping areas of the upper and lower bajada. These sites comprise nearly 80 percent of the known sites in the region. In the region within a 20 mile radius of the Milford OB, approximately 570 mi^2 representing 45 percent of the area is considered to be of moderate to high potential sensitivity.

As illustrated, the Milford OB will directly impact approximately 1 mi^2 of high sensitivity area in the vicinity of springs and about 1 mi^2 of the historic mining area of Shauntie near Topache Peak. The remaining residential and OB area situated in the foothills and on upper bajada will impact 6 mi^2 of moderate sensitivity area, and the airfield will impact an additional 2 mi^2 of probable low sensitivity area on the lower bajada. Until intensive surveys have been completed, it cannot be assumed that low site density will occur throughout the low sensitivity zone; however, it is likely that fewer impacts will occur to cultural resources if the residential areas can be moved to the south onto the lower bajada.

Indirect impacts are likely to be far greater than direct impacts to cultural resources from OB construction. M-X related population growth during the peak construction period is expected to reach nearly 18,000 which represents an increase of 336 percent in Beaver County in 1986, and OB population is expected to number about 9,100 in 1989. By 1994, the population on-base will number nearly 8,800, and growth in the county will stabilize at 237 percent over projected growth without M-X. This growth coupled with much increased accessibility provided by the M-X road network will increase indirect impacts of vandalism and recreational pursuits proportionately. Impacts from increased population, accessibility, and site sensitivity due to development of the Milford OB are summarized in Chapter 2.

National Register sites subject to potential indirect impacts include the Wildhorse Canyon Obsidian Quarry and Parowan Gap petroglyphs. Other highly sensitive areas include the entire Beaver River drainage, Fremont sites in the Parowan Valley and other valleys to the south and east, and the National Forest areas to the east and south.

Growth-related impacts in nearby communities of Milford, Minersville, Beaver, and smaller communities will be substantial. Potential impacts include neglect and decline of architecturally and historically significant properties, incongruous new construction, and demolition of significant structures.

Because direct and indirect impacts to National Register and eligible properties are anticipated, a Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement has been developed between the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the Air Force, and other concerned agencies. This PMOA outlines a program which, if implemented, will avoid or satisfactorily mitigate adverse effects on historic and cultural properties.

2.2 NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

EFFECTS ON VEGETATION (2.2.1)

Vegetation

The Milford site would be used for the first operating base for Alternatives 5 and 6, and the second operating base for the Proposed Action. A general discussion of impacts to native vegetation that would result from use of the Milford site is given in Chapter 2, in the section on native vegetation.

A potentially serious impact not discussed in detail is the invasion of disturbed rangeland by the toxic weed halogeton (*Halogeton glomeratus*) (Young et al., 1975). The effects of halogeton invasion are discussed in ETR-14.

Another significant potential impact is the loss of riparian woodland trees from along the banks of the Beaver River, and marsh vegetation from the Beaver Bottoms and other desert marsh areas. Moisture-requiring species that provide valuable forage and wildlife habitat would be lost if groundwater overdrafting results in lowered, more intermittent streamflow, and water loss in marsh areas.

EFFECTS ON WILDLIFE (2.2.2)

The location of the base is directly within pronghorn range and may prevent or inhibit pronghorn movement between Wah Wah Valley and the Escalante Desert. This would have negative consequences on herd health and population stability. Two key habitat areas are located within the OB suitability zone. Construction of the OB and subsequent human activity in the OB vicinity would substantially affect pronghorn in these key habitats. Pronghorn will also be vulnerable to illegal shooting and disturbances at their waterholes and off-road vehicle activity in the area may prevent pronghorn from using part of their range because of noise and visual effects.

Because of their low density in this part of Utah, mule deer are not expected to be greatly affected. Some poaching may occur in areas of higher mule deer densities. Sage grouse, which occur to the east near Minersville, would likely receive more hunting pressure. This and ORV activity in this area could have significant negative effects on sage grouse.

Both pronghorn and sage grouse are regionally significant wildlife species with a high likelihood of being significantly impacted by M-X deployment. Therefore, a detailed impact analysis was conducted on these two species, with the results presented in Chapter 2.

The Milford OB would have a moderate impact upon sage grouse when the indirect effects are combined with the indirect effects from an OB at Coyote Spring Valley, under the Proposed Action. However, when the indirect effects from the Milford OB are combined with those effects from OB's under Alternative 5 and 6 sage grouse would be significantly impacted. Mitigations are discussed in ETR-15.

EFFECTS ON AQUATIC SPECIES (2.2.3)

The proposed project facilities are downstream of Minersville Reservoir. No direct impacts of construction or operation would be expected to affect that habitat. Portions of the Beaver River are downstream of project features. However, few of the OB or other project facilities are proposed to cross or parallel the Beaver River. (All principal portions of the project are west of the Beaver River.) Indirect impacts, resulting from increased local population, would be expected to impact both habitats. Increased fishing pressure would reduce fish populations so as to require modification in management practices. Habitat modification, through man's recreation, would also adversely impact these habitats.

Management practices would be expected to require modification to maintain acceptable fishing success.

EFFECTS ON PROTECTED SPECIES (2.2.4)

Protected Terrestrial Animals

A transplant population of Utah prairie dogs are located approximately 33 mi (55 km) southwest of Milford in the southern end of Pine Valley. Two other population centers exist 15-25 mi to the east and south in Parowan Valley and near Cedar City. The problems associated with people recreating in the southern end of Pine Valley and in the Parowan Valley area are the same as discussed for the Beryl OB suitability envelope. Impact significance analysis for this species is included in ETR-17. This analysis indicated that the Milford OB would have a moderate indirect effects upon prairie dog populations in the Parowan Valley and near Cedar City, Utah. These effects can likely be reduced by employing mitigations such as restriction of ORV use by fencing, and an education program to inform people in the vicinity of the significance of this species. Further mitigations are discussed in ETR-17. The indirect effects model, described in ETR-30, was used to estimate the magnitude of the indirect effects expected from the Milford OB.

Bald eagles in the area near Minersville Lake State Park and those in the Wah Wah Valley may react in a manner similar to that described for populations near Ely.

Bald eagles may not tolerate disturbance near their traditional roosts which are not presently near humans and may move to other traditional sites which are not visited by people (Stalmaster, 1976), although they may become habituated after several years.

Protected and Recommended-Protected Aquatic Species

No direct impacts of locating an OB in the Milford area are expected, since no protected or recommended-protected aquatic biota occur in the OB or surrounding valleys. The nearest sensitive species occurs 50 miles SSW in Condor Canyon, Nevada. This is the recommended-protected Big Spring spinedace. No other protected or recommended protected fish or aquatic invertebrates occur closer than about 100 miles. Indirect impacts from this OB are expected, and would be most likely to occur in the mountains and canyonlands to the east and south where the scenery is more appealing. A detailed impact discussion of alternatives involving this OB and potential mitigations are presented in ETR-16 and in the technical report on protected species, ETR-17.

Protected Rare Plants

Construction of the Milford OB is not expected to directly impact rare plants. The suitability zone does not contain any known rare plant locations.

The San Francisco Mountains, north of the proposed operating base, appear to be an endemic center of rare plants. The inch-high fleabane (Erigeron uncialis var. conjugans), the dwarf gum-weed machaeranthera (Machaeranthera grindeliooides var. depressa), and two newly discovered species, Ostler peppergrass (Lepidium ostleri) and Frisco clover (Trifolium andersonii var. friscanum), occur here, among scattered pinyon and juniper trees (Welsh, 1980; Atwood, 1980). These rare plant species are not expected to be affected by clearing activities involved in construction but they may be affected by ORV use or an increase in recreational activities.

Two plant species which are recommended for threatened status are found just north of Milford. They are the dwarf beard-tongue (Penstemon nanus) and the tufted globe mallow (Sphaeralcea caespitosa). Habitat for these species could be affected as the support community grows in response to the population influx. The net population increase due to M-X in Beaver County is projected to be in the range of 150-250 percent.

EFFECTS ON WILDERNESS AND SIGNIFICANT NATURAL AREAS (2.2.5)

Analysis of OB impacts to wilderness are treated in Chapter 2 and in ETR-18. Discussion here is limited to significant natural areas. Figure 2.2.5-1 shows the OB location for Milford. No key natural areas will be directly affected by the base suitability envelope.

Potential impacts to significant natural areas would be due to the recreational activities of the in-migrants using the indirect effects analysis as discussed in ETR-18. Areas likely to receive increased use include the following: Wheeler Peak, Lehman Caves, Cedar Breaks, Bryce Canyon, and Zion National Park.

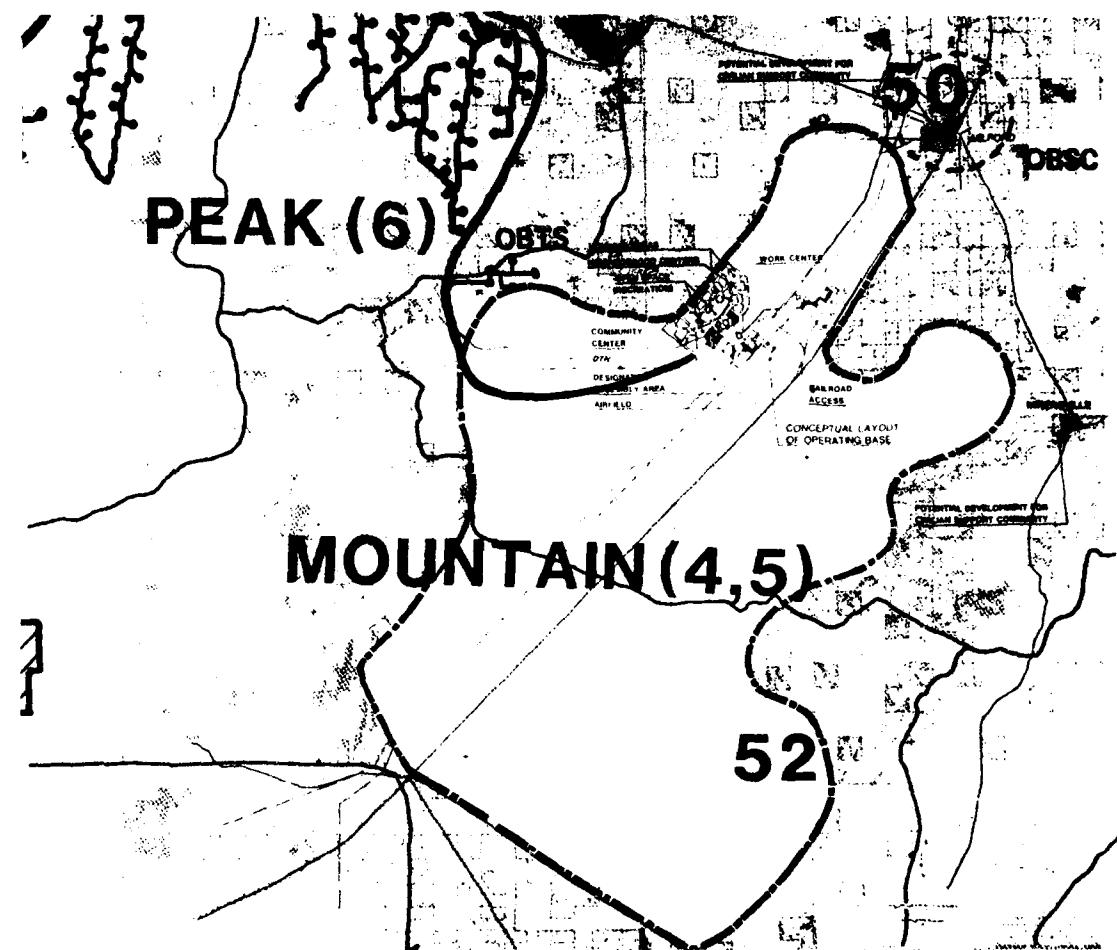


Figure 2.2.5-1. Milford suitability envelope vs significant natural areas.

EFFECTS ON SURFACE WATERS (2.2.6)

Availability

Effects on surface water caused by an M-X operating base will depend on the method used for acquiring surface water for the project. A primary constraint on the acquisition of water is that no new appropriations are being approved by the Utah State Engineer's Office. This office controls water appropriations by adjudication and is under state law to ensure the preservation of an available water supply.

Water Quality

Construction activities will have effects upon the quality of surface water. Most of these effects can be minimized through proper construction methods.

General clearing, leveling, and earth moving activities will be responsible for the disturbance of the soil system. The exposed land surfaces, in combination with concentrated runoff during periods of rainfall, will contribute to increased erosion rates. Undesirable effects of accelerated erosion include soil loss and water quality degradation of nearby drainage systems. In steep terrain, erosion as a consequence of excavation can be a substantial problem. However, based on the nearby flat-lying lands, the potential of erosion as a consequence of earth moving and channeling activities is expected to be reduced.

The M-X facilities will lead to channelization in some areas and rechannelization in others. In channeling activities, erosion and sedimentation processes which commonly occur are the same as for natural sources. These are: (a) degradation of minor drainage ways, (b) sheet and hill erosion, (c) gully erosion, (d) flood-plain scour, (e) stream bed degradation, and (f) stream bank scour. Most of these methods of erosion may be applied to a soil spoil pile through the channeling process. In the process, the sediment produced may be transported in small streams as wash load and bed load.

To the soil spoil piles, the change in the physical and chemical characteristics of the trace metals varies by the influence of weather, the method of piling, the slope of piles, the nature of the material, and the particle size distribution. Particle size of soil spoil pile varies from large boulders to fine sands. No generalization can be made concerning the typical particle size to be expected in an overburden spoil pile.

Channeling disturbance may divert chemically polluted surface water to other localities where the surface and groundwaters are free from pollution. Generally, removal or disturbance of soils will enhance the oxidation processes of trace elements due to increased air entrapment and porosity. Some trace elements become more soluble in the oxidized state and leach through the soil faster than normal. On the surface spoil soil forms a permeable crust or layer which also increases hydrolic and aeolian erosion. In filling processes, material used for stabilization, such as rock or soil transported from nearby areas, might introduce chemically and physically different soil characteristics which provide favorable conditions for chemical reactions with local minerals and produce environmentally hazardous chemical components as end products and/or by-products of these reactions.

Substances used for road stabilization and dust control could cause a degradation of water quality should they be allowed to enter the surface waters. These will mainly be oils or cements but proper construction methodology can prevent this from occurring. The lessening of the water quality could have serious effects on the aquatic biota and could eventually lead to the contamination of the groundwater supply. Use of the dust control palliative should be avoided on all areas that should be revegetated. The effects of the palliation on any surface besides those of the roads are unknown but suspect.

The effects of increased access upon the surface water quality is difficult to assess at this time but could be detrimental unless some controls are applied. M-X activities will create personnel and activities associated with M-X construction and operation will generate water-borne wastes. The discharge of these wastes after treatment could have an effect upon the water quality of the surface resources. Possible effects upon the surface water could be a reduction in dissolved oxygen present, an increase in nutrients, or the introduction of toxic substances. All these can be avoided by the use of present technology in designing and constructing the waste treatment system.

Discharge of treated effluent may create new surface water resources. The water could provide a positive impact by creating new habitats or providing a water source for agriculture.

EFFECTS ON GROUNDWATER RESOURCES (2.2.7)

M-X operating base (OB) must be located in Utah about 15 miles southwest from Milford. The OB would include an airfield, support facilities, a railroad and road network, and necessary additional facilities consistent with the use of the base as either an OB I or as an OB II under either a split or full deployment basing model. The operating base and support facilities would occupy 4,000 to 6,000 acres.

Milford Site

This site lies within an area designated a critical groundwater basin by the Utah State Engineer. The areas inhabitants are currently mining its groundwater resources. The estimated perennial yield of 58,000 acre-ft per year (Fugro, 1980) is less than the estimated groundwater consumption rate of 65,000 acre-ft per year (Gates, et. al., 1978). This groundwater mining is reducing the groundwater availability by removing water from storage and probably reducing the storage capacity by permanent dewatering (compaction) of some areas. As substantial amounts of water are removed from storage, water quality will also be degraded (Mower and Cordova, 1974).

Potential Impacts. Since irrigated agriculture represents about 98 percent of the current water use (Gates, et. al., 1978), M-X impacts would be primarily felt by agriculture. Water table declines caused by M-X withdrawals would appear as impacts of increased pumping costs.

An M-X operating base at the Milford site would need 7,000 acre-ft per year for 30 years. This withdrawal would increase the current aquifer depletion rate (current use above perennial yield amounts to 7,000 acre-ft per year by 50 percent, a very significant impact).

When compared with the other alternative sites in Nevada/Utah the relative potential for impacts at Milford would be moderate. This rating is due mostly to the large M-X effect on the aquifer depletion rate. Significant impact potential exists because the groundwater resource is currently under stress and the addition of M-X demands would significantly increase that stress.

M-X water requirements, combined with present usage rates, exceed perennial yield, and Utah State Engineer's office will permit no addition groundwater withdrawals appropriations in the Milford area. M-X withdrawals for construction would represent an amount equal to 5.3 percent of current water usage and 5.9 percent of perennial yield; annual withdrawals for M-X operations would represent an amount equal to 6.5 percent of current usage and 7.2 percent of perennial yield. The impact on groundwater levels, underflow, or groundwater storage would be minor. In general, springs are elevated above the valley-fill deposits, and withdrawals would not be expected to impact spring flow. The increase in surface runoff during major thunderstorms would be minimal; local increases in sheet and stream-channel erosion may occur. Construction activities could degrade surface-water quality during thunderstorms, but not significant impact on groundwater quality would be expected.

Mitigation Measures

Existing groundwater rights could be purchased or leased. Potential well sites would be carefully selected to avoid interference with existing wells, and an experienced hydrogeologist would supervise well construction. A numerical model of the basin would be used to project potential impacts on local users, and the extraction program would be altered accordingly. The aquifer would be tested following well construction, and the effects of withdrawals on local groundwater would be monitored. A local surface drainage system and erosion control structures would be constructed to safely convey the runoff from the M-X operating base site to a regional drainage facility. Temporary retarding ponds would be built to reduce peak flows and to desilt the runoff to avoid downstream deposition. After completion of the M-X project, the water supply system may be made available for local use.

EFFECTS ON AIR QUALITY (2.2.8)

Construction

Figure 5.3-1 in ETR-13 presents the PAL model results for two emission levels, unmitigated and mitigated. The mitigated case assumes application of enough dust control treatment to reduce fugitive dust by 50 percent. This modeling indicates that the OB site and vicinity, including Beryl, will be affected by dust. Due to model limitations, the predicted dust concentrations are only a rough approximation.

Operation

Due to the topographical and meteorological similarities between the Beryl and Milford sites the dispersion modeling results obtained for Beryl and Vicinity (section 5.1.3 in ETR-13) adequately describe potential air quality impacts due to an equivalent increase in activity in Milford. Transport of pollutants from the OB to

the support community is not predicted to occur in the Beryl region. Transport of pollutants from the Milford OB to the community of Milford is even less likely because of the greater distance between the Milford OB and the community of Milford.

Peak CO concentrations at the OB site are predicted to occur at the location where highest vehicular traffic is expected; at the entrance to the OB. 2.3 ppm is the highest predicted CO concentration at the OB. The peak concentration occurs at 9:00 a.m. when winds are light and stable atmospheric conditions occur, resulting in poor pollutant dispersion. The highest concentration predicted (2.3 ppm) is 7 percent of the hourly CO NAAQS. The peak NO_x concentration, 0.18 ppm, occurs at the same time and location. There is no NO_x hourly standard but the annual standard is 0.05 ppm. 0.18 ppm is larger than the annual average NO_x NAAQS. The peak concentration will only occur during worst-case atmospheric conditions and during peak emission periods. Therefore, annual average concentrations at peak locations are expected to be a fraction of the annual NAAQS.

Other pollutants with NAAQS are total suspended particulates, hydrocarbons, sulfur oxides, and lead. Emissions for these pollutants and resulting effects during operation are expected to be insignificant at the operating base due to the M-X. The construction of the OB will result in significant particulate levels for a temporary period. Particulate levels during construction of the OB will be similar to the effects predicted for the construction of roads and shelters in the deployment area where localized particulate levels will be elevated.

EFFECTS ON MINING AND GEOLOGY (2.2.9)

The Milford OB site is located near the south end of the Star Range. Further north in the Star Range is the Star Mining district. There are many patented and unpatented claims throughout the area. The OB site avoids the largest concentrations of claims. The mineral occurrence is associated with intrusive rocks. A careful geologic assessment of the area will be required to ensure that the OB site does not conflict with developable mineral deposits.

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